

# THE NOR-WEST FARMER.

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## The Gladstone, Neepawa and Minnedosa District.

And the west wind came at evening,  
Walking lightly o'er the prairie,  
Whispering to the leaves and blossoms,  
Bending low the flowers and grasses.

—Song of Hiawatha.

and varied in its nature, it will be impossible to give all the information necessary to anything like an exhaustive or complete presentation. More especially will this be realized when it is remembered that the municipalities mentioned comprise about 3,000 square miles.

The wide area at once indicates the great range of resources which may be expected to be presented by this region,

country may be said to have reached the stage when are offered the greatest advantages to the newcomer, for, although much arable and fertile land may yet be secured at very reasonable rates, still he finds already established markets, railways, schools, churches and the other various social and business institutions necessary to civilization, and the presence of which tends to minimize the difficulties and disadvantages incident to the settling of a perfectly new country. Those first settlers who have undergone the privations and hardships essential to the early days and are now enjoying the advancement and accommodations which their toil and thrift have provided, will readily appreciate the comparatively easy circumstances under which the newcomer of today finds himself placed.

### PHYSICAL FEATURES.

As will be seen by an examination of the map of this district, quite a variety of country is presented in this belt, varying from one or two marshy strips to the elevated regions of the Riding Mountains. The slope of land throughout is almost continually toward the east, all the rivers and streams east of the mountains having their outlet in Lake Manitoba. The land for a few miles west of this large and beautiful body of water—in fact, perhaps the greater part of the municipality of Westbourne—appears comparatively level, although maintaining such an incline as to provide for the greatest part a good natural drainage. About eight miles from the lake and northeast of the town of Gladstone is what is known as Big Grass marsh. This formerly occupied a district of two or three townships, and was formed by the flooding of the waters of the Big Grass river, which, passing through a depressed country at this place, seemed to lose itself for a few miles, the waters flowing in at the northern point, and emptying at the south. Some years ago,



Farm of W. Bridgeman, on the Rolling River, Danvers, Man.

Asked for a land rich in the endowments of nature, where the earth responds in full measure to the wooing arts of the handman, a country where the very air is an atmosphere of freedom, yet the criminal or law-breaker is a stranger, where the luxuries and comforts of prosperity lie side by side with the latent resources of stretching regions yet uncultivated, and it is not necessary to point the enquirer beyond the lines which bound the Province of Manitoba. Here, planted in the heart of the continent—a region where stretches of woodland alternate with wide sweeping prairie meadows, "boundless and beautiful," intersected and broken by streams and lakelets, its plains dotted with the homes of contented farmers, and unfolding in turn the dark rich soil of the plowman's furrow, fields of golden grain glinting in the yellow autumn sunlight, and the fleecy mantle of winter sparkling in its matchless whiteness—surely this land possesses a glory peculiarly its own. What must that glory have been before the coming of the white man, when countless herds of bison browsed themselves upon its succulent grasses, when the Indian, skilled only in the cunning ways of nature, was the sole inhabitant, when

"Unmolested roved the hunters,  
Built the birch canoe for sailing,  
Caught the fish in lake and river,  
Shot the deer and trapped the beaver."

It cannot be expected that in a few columns of space, depending upon the pen and camera for a portrayal of those facts and scenes which the district under consideration presents, anything like an adequate review can be given. The part of the province with which it is desired to especially deal in this article comprises the municipalities of Westbourne, Lansdowne, Rosedale, Langford, Odanah and Clan William. Taking a belt so large

and when the reader considers the varied and rich nature of the country which this strip includes, he begins to realize what a mine of wealth is here to be had for the developing. It is indeed true that the many essentials requisite to the upbuilding of a prosperous agricultural community have been lavishly endowed by the open hand of nature.

Already many parts of this district have



McFadden's Log Dump, on the Rolling River, North-western Manitoba.

so long been inhabited that a great many of its present settlers have gathered to themselves fortunes or satisfactory competencies, but, notwithstanding this fact, there are still very many sections which are as yet sparsely settled and which are constantly being developed, and still there is room for many more to find homes and profitable occupation by settling within the boundaries described. The

however, largely through the efforts of Senator Sanford, this marsh, as well as one or two other hitherto low-lying lands, were drained, and now the course of the river is defined throughout. Other improvements along this line are soon to follow, and thus these sections will be drained and converted into very useful meadow and pasture lands. South of Gladstone, and following up northwest of

the town to Plumas and Tupper, and around to the north of this depressed part we find a first-class agricultural country, suitable in every way for mixed farming and occupied by very many prosperous settlers. This position, although seemingly quite level, is more or less undulating, and contains a very large percentage of high land suitable for wheat and other grain growing, and yet furnishing sufficient pasture and meadow land to provide for the keeping of a great deal of stock. As we go further west into the municipality of Lansdowne we come to two or three parallel ridges running in a northerly direction across the country and giving quite an added elevation within a few miles. The most prominent of these is struck at Arden, terminating a few miles south of the village, but extending north, giving its name to the Orange Ridge settlement and running on toward the Dauphin country. Geological study has led to the belief that these ridges were in some former period the shores of the pre-historic Lake Agassiz, the waters having since receded to the east. A little southwest of the southern point of this ridge is to be found the northern terminus of an elevated formation known as the sandhills, and which extends southward through North Cypress and north of the Assiniboine river, passing south of Austin and McGregor. The name given to this belt is, however, something of a misnomer, as considerable heavy clay land is to be found among its slopes. Pressing on from Arden still further to the west the traveller comes to a wheat-growing locality second to none in Manitoba—which means that it cannot be beaten in North America, nor yet (shall we say it) in the world.—In the very heart of this beautiful undulating country are situated the town of Neepawa and village of Franklin. Just beyond to the northwest, painted in sombre shades against the sky, the Riding Mountains keep their grim watches. For very many miles these mountains stretch away to the northwest, bearing upon their sides an unbroken forest—a source of wealth truly inestimable. The careless visitor fails to observe the slope and consequent excellent drainage of the country surrounding the mountains. For many miles around the water courses show that the incline is quite decided, yet, on account of the greater rise of the mountain sides, the land appears to incline toward its base and the current of the streams in some places apparently reveals the freak of "water running up-hill." Even upon commencing to climb the slopes of the mountain, so much further back do its sides stretch than at first appears, the rise is but little noticed. The soil is good, and as the settlers clear off patches on the skirts in securing their supplies of firewood, the land thus opened up is of the finest quality. Further back toward the summit the mountain is in places broken and rough, and its charming lakes and streams fringed with the silent guardians of the forest in all their sylvan majesty, present scenery wild and picturesque. Upon a gentle south slope lies the fertile municipality of Clan William, and a few miles further on in the valley of the Little Saskatchewan is located the town of Minnedosa. This thriving town is situated in the northern part of Odanah. The country here is mostly undulating, with oak scrub in some places and very pretty poplar bluffs on many of the ridges. The land is of a somewhat varied nature, part of it being comparatively light and early, while other low-lying spots make the very finest pasture and hay meadows. The whole of the district is well watered. Rising in the higher and remote parts of the mountain, and after a course of many miles, the Little Saskatchewan enters Clan William,

continues its southeasterly course to Minnedosa, then turns to the southwest and empties into the Assiniboine a few miles west of Brandon. It occupies quite a depressed valley, but almost as soon as the eastern bank is passed the slope is again to the east. A few miles away we find the Stony creek emerging from the mountain side, pushing its way past Franklin to Neepawa, where it is joined by the Boggy creek, and both are merged into what is from here onward known as the White Mud river. This river follows with a few deviations almost an easterly direction as far as Westbourne, where it takes a sharp turn to the left and drains into the southern end of Lake Manitoba. Further north the principal river is the Big Grass. This flows from the east side of the mountain, crosses the country, and passing through the Big Grass marsh, empties into the White Mud. Besides these principal streams there are several smaller ones. Muskegs there are practically none, and of sloughs very few.

### HISTORICAL.

In common with the rest of this part of North America, the first whites to visit this district were the traders of the Hudson's Bay Co. For perhaps two hundred years they had traded with the Indians, giving them muskets, blankets, axes and very many other implements of peace and warfare in exchange for the splendid furs of the buffalo, deer, and other smaller animals. These were the palmy days when was being gathered the first harvest of the plains, only to prepare the way for civilization and the fuller fruitage which is now being yielded. However, it is not our intention to dwell upon these early pages of history, although many of the legends with which they are fraught are full of romance and enchanting interest. During this period, and even into the early days of settlement, the only highways were the river waters and the old Saskatchewan cart trail, which ran from Fort Garry to where Portage la Prairie now stands. Here it branched, and one road ran northwest, following almost exactly the same route as is traversed by the M. & N. W. railway, striking the White Mud at Westbourne, Woodside, Gladstone and Arden, the river receiving its names from the color of the mud carried out by the cart wheels in fording. Then the trail crossed the Stony creek at Neepawa and the Little Saskatchewan at Minnedosa, and thence continued westward past Prince Albert to Edmonton. Another branch of the old trail continued westward from Portage la Prairie for about 30 or 40 miles until the sand hills were struck. These it followed northwest for some distance, ran a few miles south of Neepawa, crossed the Little Saskatchewan south of Minnedosa and joined the north trail about Newdale. Of course, in those days neither the towns nor the names mentioned were as yet born. These old cart trails were the roads followed by the first settlers in entering the country.

In 1882 the Manitoba & Northwestern railway was built from Portage to Gladstone. Eight years previous the town had been founded by the late Hon. C. P. Brown, it being among the earliest in the province, and before the entering of the locomotive quite a substantial settlement had been made. The next settlements further west were at Minnedosa, Rapid City and west, which were begun in '76, and to which there was a great rush in '77 and '78. The latter years, too, witnessed the birth of the Neepawa settlement. In '83 the railway was extended to Minnedosa, which was the terminus for a year or two. These were the "boom days," when the man without a homestead was a freak, when speculators were wildly grabbing lands "unsight and un-

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seen." But, like every other boom, a reaction followed, which lasted for a few years, and a few of those who had in their fevered excitement sunk their money in real estate began to cool off very decidedly. The bona fide settlers who had come to stay, however, did not suffer, and soon had made such improvements and erected such buildings that they became quite comfortably surrounded. Quite a good deal of land bought by the speculators at that time is still held in many localities, and may now be bought at very reasonable figures.

Prior to the year '81 the western limit of the province was marked by range 12,

and the present greatness of this splendid district. How vastly improved in many ways are the conditions under which the new settler arrives. To-day he has not to gamble with the same mercurial values of real estate; instead of spending \$500 or \$600 for a team of horses, he can get a good span for \$200; for his other merchandise he has not to pay the old-time exorbitant prices, he is able to purchase his goods without many miles of travel, his markets are established and certain, and before he plants his seed in the spring he knows that there will be a good demand for his produce when harvested.

localities have been fully established and a solution of the problems as to the most profitable kinds of farming has been reached. Indeed, it is doubtful if anywhere in Canada can be found a locality where the agricultural community devotes itself with more application to the promotion of those things which make for the advancement of the interests of the farmer and through him the benefit of everyone else—than here. Visitors from Eastern parts are always surprised at the evidences of advancement which are so prevalent. In the Eastern provinces the pioneer grew gray-headed before he had won a fair-sized farm from the fastnesses of the forest. The many arduous duties which had all to be performed in clearing the land wore away his years, and the primitive implements with which he had to work placed him at a great disadvantage and reduced his life to a struggle for an existence. In older lands the processes in vogue have been even more antiquated and behind hand, but here we have a district young in history, and yet where the people enjoy probably more advanced business advantages in the matter of agriculture than perhaps anywhere else.

Taking the district as a whole, and we may say that mixed farming is bound to be the most profitable. The amount of attention paid to grain growing, stock raising, dairying, etc., varies somewhat with the locality, but if in any part the conditions are not so favorable for any of these branches of farming, there are always found special advantages which fit that section, more especially for some of the others. While wheat is a leading product in the line of cereals, there is also a good deal of other grain grown. Oats and barley are both extensively grown for both feed upon the farm and for marketing. In an average season a crop of from 20 to 35 bushels of wheat may be depended upon, while oats and barley run from about 30 to 75 bushels per acre. The quality of the grain is too well-known to need comment. The past season, so far as we have been able to learn, there was not a single bushel of wheat shipped at any of the points in the district which did not grade



Scene on the Farm of E. Currie, Clanwilliam, Man.

but since the extending of the boundary lines the development of this part of the newly acquired possessions has been very certain and substantial. A little over 20 years ago the man who thought to reach this part of the continent found it almost as difficult of access and as remote as the sandy of to-day. Indeed, so comparatively unknown was it, that it is a matter of congratulation that the pioneers were of so worthy and substantial a class. The first settlers were largely from Ontario—a goodly percentage being those ubiquitous Huron and Bruce people, but with a fair representation from every other part of the province and a selection from Britain and other foreign countries. Since that time there has been a constant inflow of immigration. There have been formed a few small settlements of Swedes, Hungarians, Germans, and French, and the success which all have met has been indeed very gratifying. Of course, the most successful class of settlers has been the one from Eastern Canada, they having found here conditions more nearly like those of their native province, but the enviable progress made by a great many of those who have at first labored under lingual and other serious disadvantages on account of their foreign nationality, has proven that an industrious person of whatever blood need not be afraid to venture the experiment of settling among us. Indeed, it is doubtful if of any of those who have become naturalized there can be found any who would now exchange their present prospects and conditions and return to the homeland, even though opportunity proved favorable. It is now indeed very entertaining to meet some of those persons (some of them still comparatively young) who came to this district in the early days, and who, settling apart from kith and kin, undertook to make for themselves a home. In most cases their success has been such that they are able to withdraw from active labor, and they never tire of telling of their experiences and of pointing to the changes which have taken place—and in only twenty years! All honor to those brave men and women who laid the founda-

#### METHODS, YIELDS AND COMPARISONS.

Agriculture in this part of Manitoba has long since passed the mere experimental stage. So fully have the capabilities of the various sections been tested, and so thoroughly have the resources of the country been measured, that a farmer can easily decide which should be the most profitable class of farming for him to follow. During the first years the settler was placed under serious disadvantages in this respect. Owing to the comparative worth of the lands of differ-



"Getting an Early Start" on T. Hemmingson's Place, in the Scandinavia Settlement, North-western Manitoba.

ent localities not being very well established, it was difficult to secure adequate information to enable him to choose just the kind of farm best suited to the class of farming which it was desired particularly to pursue. Upon arrival he had to commence operations under practically unknown conditions of soil and climate, and, of course, his investments were consequently somewhat hazardous. A few years' study and experiment soon taught him more about his new surroundings and the darkness of inexperience began to disperse. To-day the capacities and adaptations of different

either No. 1 or No. 2 hard.

Taking first into consideration the Municipality of Westbourne, in which is situated the town of Gladstone, we find a country which produces a great deal of wheat and other grain, but holding forth special advantages for the stock-raiser or dairyman. A great deal of this municipality has as yet been unsettled, but the steady stream of immigration is filling up its vacant lands. Along the shore of Lake Manitoba there have been formed quite a number of very prosperous settlements as far north as Kinosota. Further back from the lake the land is equally good, is

covered with poplar bluffs and a few belts of solid timber. About two years ago the Local Government opened a special new road through this part of the municipality, which has opened up quite a good deal of first-class new country, and a great many settlers are now flocking into the northern part of Westbourne. According to the census returns, the increase in the population of this municipality during the past year was over 30 per cent., and there was more land broken in 1897 than in any other year. There was also more real estate changed hands than in any former season, and the increase in different kinds of stock shows a like advancement. There is still plenty of good land to be had for homesteading, or to be bought at very reasonable prices. A good deal of it is brushy, but, where cleared, will be found to be all the better for that. Most of this land is first-class for grain growing, but it is all of the best quality for pasture. It affords an abundance of timber and hay, and is very well watered. At the village of Westbourne we find the headquarters of two or three very large and successful stock raisers. Here Senator Sanford has a ranch of thoroughbred horses and cattle. Here also we find Walter Lynch and other stock breeders.

Following on west through Lansdowne, Rosedale and Langford we find the conditions in many respects similar, gradually growing more favorable to grain growing in preference to stock raising. The electoral district of Beautiful Plains comprises the three municipalities above mentioned. Probably the very best part of the district for wheat growing is that to the south and east of the Riding Mountains, or that part including Eden, Franklin, Neepawa and Gledale. In this strip there is practically not an acre which is not of the finest wheat growing quality, and mostly all the land is sown to grain. Although the stirring villages of Arden and Franklin are each situated a few miles along the railway line to the east and west respectively, and are both busy shipping points. So large is the amount of wheat grown here that Neepawa claims first place in the Province of Manitoba in the matter of wheat-marketing and exports on an average over a million bushels of wheat annually, besides the manufactured output of the mammoth mills of R. C. Ennis, which have a capacity of over 200 barrels of flour per day. Here very many of the farmers are able to sell off a half section of land (320 acres) from four to six thousand bushels of wheat annually, besides other grain and considerable stock. Summer frost is a stranger, devastation by hail or drought is unknown; no noxious weeds have been allowed to creep in to sap the land of its productive powers, to vex the farmer, and to depreciate the value of his output, and a very large yield under anything like ordinary circumstances is certain. In fact, ever since its settlement there has not been one single year in which the farmers have not reaped at least a fair crop. Within a few miles of the railway a first-class improved quarter section is worth anywhere from \$2,500 to \$4,000, and many of the residents have declared that if a farmer cannot succeed here he cannot succeed anywhere in the world. A recent writer has put it in these words: "Numerous instances might be quoted of men who came into this district only a few years ago with barely enough money to buy a yoke of oxen and a plow, and who today possess fine frame buildings, a complete outfit of the most modern machinery, a barn full of fine horses and cattle, and who could not be tempted to sell out at anything but a very fancy price, for the very good reason that, as they themselves say, where could they go and do so well?" The writer of this article was personally acquainted a few years ago with a farmer who was living upon a rented farm in a

good locality in Ontario, but who was never able to rise above the most straitened circumstances. Seven years ago he located on a farm in Rosedale with scarcely a dollar (or anything else), and to-day he has 480 acres of land, with four horses, a first-class set of implements, and stock, and his property is probably worth \$10,000 or \$12,000. No wonder that such men as these say that Northwestern Manitoba is a good country! However, there are many other places in this district whose farmers have been able to follow very closely in the matter of wheat raising, have fully kept abreast in the raising of other cereals, and have outstripped this locality in the matter of stock raising. The following paragraphs, taken from the Neepawa Press of recent date, will prove interesting:—

"Taking the three municipalities comprising this electoral district, we find that Rosedale has 558 farmers, who cultivate 42,100 acres out of 322,560 in the municipality. Langford has 290 farmers, cultivating 45,000 of the 135,240 acres in the municipality, and Lansdowne has also 290 farmers cultivating 25,998 of the 392,680 acres comprised in the municipality. Thus it will be seen there is plenty of room hereabout for new settlers. Rosedale has 50,000 acres of timber, and Langford 800."

"It will be observed that Rosedale and Langford have only a small percentage of their area under cultivation."

"The great requirement of Rosedale and Lansdowne is, therefore, settlers, who should not be hard to get now that the many advantages of the district, including freedom from elevator monopoly, are well known."

Going further west into Odanah and Clan William, we find much the same conditions, but with rather more attention paid to stock raising. During the past season there has been shipped from Minnedosa about 1,800 to 2,000 head of cattle, besides about 600 or 700 head which were slaughtered there. Hogs also are a large item, and it is safe to say that from this point the past season fully 2,000 have been exported. There is a misconception abroad that the winters here are very severe on stock. General experience has proven that the same protection as is necessary in Ontario is sufficient here. As a proof of this, it has only to be stated that a few persons let their stock run out all winter, and they do very well. David Wilson, of Orange Ridge, wintered about 80 head in the open the past season, and they came out in good shape this spring.

Dairying is a branch of agriculture which, though not very extensively undertaken in this district as yet, should prove very remunerative. There are now creameries in operation at Gladstone, Neepawa and Minnedosa, and a cheese factory at Oak Leaf, and all have done very well, and expect to increase their business during this summer. The creamery at Minnedosa may be taken as an example. It has been running three years, and has each year made about 30,000 lbs., for which an average price of 16 cents has been received. It has been run five months out of each year. The patrons appear to be better satisfied with each season, and they expect this year to increase their make to 40,000 lbs.

Although roots are not grown to any very large extent, they yield very well, and are of the finest quality. Potatoes, mangolds, cabbage, beets, etc., do extra well, and require very little attention. With many persons no attention is given to potatoes after planting, yet they sometimes yield as high as 400 bushels to the acre, and are clean, mealy, and of the finest quality. They are not affected by the rot, as in many of the older countries. Turnips and carrots also do very well.

In general, a pretty safe estimate of the prosperity of the district as a whole may

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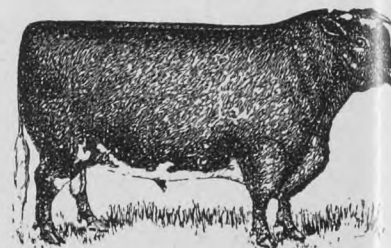
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be made from the fact that machine manufacturers and wholesale men claim that collections here are as satisfactory, or more so, than in any other part of Northwest Canada.

#### MARKET FACILITIES.

In this respect this district is very fairly supplied. Following the M. & N. W. railway from Westbourne to Minnedosa, a distance of 62 miles, we find eight shipping points, with an average of about four or five elevators and warehouses, which provide a great deal of accommodation. A great many of the farmers upon threshing haul their wheat direct from

The timber is mostly poplar and spruce, and is of the finest quality. Besides this there are scattered over the whole surface of the country a large number of smaller deposits of timber, which will supply the demand for fuel in most places for a number of years to come. In different places there are also oak trees large enough to make small building timber. It is also gratifying to learn that special care is hereafter to be taken to prevent devastation of timber from the inroads of fire. Considerable timber from the mountains is being manufactured into lumber, and so we find that building material is very reasonable here. Rough lumber may be

district is favored. Very efficient schools are to be found throughout the rural localities at such distances that nowhere is it necessary for children to go more than about two or three miles. As to religious services, all the towns have first-class churches of the various leading denominations, besides a number of smaller edifices and preaching places in the country. The people generally are remarkable for their friendliness and sociability, are law-abiding and peace-loving, and almost the only criminal outbreaks are made by some of the foreigners, who have recently arrived and have never made the acquaintance of Canadian law.

G. B.



Home and Farm Buildings of Mr. Hurlbert, Clanwilliam, Man.

the machines to the elevators. Here they are allowed to store it, and hold it to secure the best market price attainable. This line has also always been free of the oppressive elevator monopoly complained of on some other railway lines. As a consequence of these and other advantages, the price paid for wheat at a number of the points on this line usually ranges a few cents higher than in almost any other part of the province. This railway runs west through the centre of the district described, and brings it all within reasonable proximity. Running up northwest from Gladstone, too, is the Lake Dauphin railway, with a large number of first-class villages and good markets. Good wagon roads are obtainable almost without any making at all, and travelling facilities in the country are second to none. Indeed, owing to the good roads and the absence of any steep hills, heavier loads can be drawn and greater distances covered in the same time than in almost any other country.

#### FRUITS.

In most of the different localities there is found growing wild a considerable quantity of wild fruit, including plums, gooseberries, currants, raspberries, strawberries, cranberries, Saskatoons, and a few wild grapes. The fruits are all of good quality, and are largely used. There can also be grown profitably many kinds of small fruit, a number of the hardier varieties of tame fruit doing very well.

#### FUEL AND BUILDING MATERIALS

When the first settlers came to Manitoba they came in via Emerson, and mostly settled in the Red River Valley and in Southeastern Manitoba. As that part of the province is very largely devoid of timber, the impression got abroad that the whole of the province was a vast treeless stretch. Particularly in regard to the Gladstone, Neepawa and Minnedosa district is this erroneous, for there is no part of the province which is better supplied with timber than here. Here begin the Riding Mountains, with almost solid timber extending back to the northwest for probably hundreds of miles; and although the farmers have been getting timber and fuel from its supplies ever since settlement began, still it is practically untouched.

had in the towns from \$10 to \$16 per thousand feet. Shingles sell at \$2.50 per thousand (enough to cover 130 square feet of roof.) In different places there are brick kilns, and a first-class article is manufactured, which may be had at the kiln at about \$8.00 per thousand. Very many of the best buildings are built of brick. Although in most of the farming lands there are no stones to interfere with the working of the soil, still in some broken places there are deposits sufficient to provide for building purposes.

#### LANDS.

There are still a number of homestead lands available in this district. Lands



Scene on the Farm of Mr. May, in the Little Saskatchewan Valley, North of Strathclair, Man.

for sale are to be had in almost every locality. Of course, improved farms near any of the towns or villages are held at very good figures, running from \$1,000 to \$4,000 for a quarter section (160 acres). There are, however, a large number of unbroken lands held by the railway companies, the Hudsons Bay Co., school districts, loan companies and private individuals, which may be obtained at from \$2.50 per acre up. The very best wild land can be bought from \$3.00 to \$6.00 per acre, and on very easy terms of payment.

#### SCHOOLS AND CHURCHES.

In the matter of these very essential educational and religious institutions this

As a contrast may be quoted a sale of Shorthorns in the same district the same week, but many of them with good Scotch blood in them. The average of 44 head was \$112. The Hereford bull on Shorthorn grades is the leading card in southern beef production.

You know your stock is good?

Then tell it!

It sells not as it should?

Compel it!

Buy up newspaper space

And in it fresh ads place,

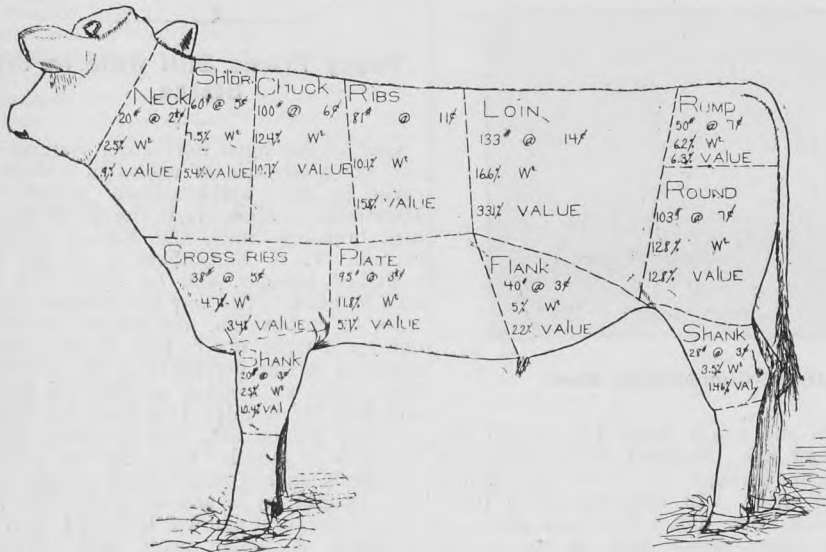
Then to the populace

You'll sell it.



### Meat Values.

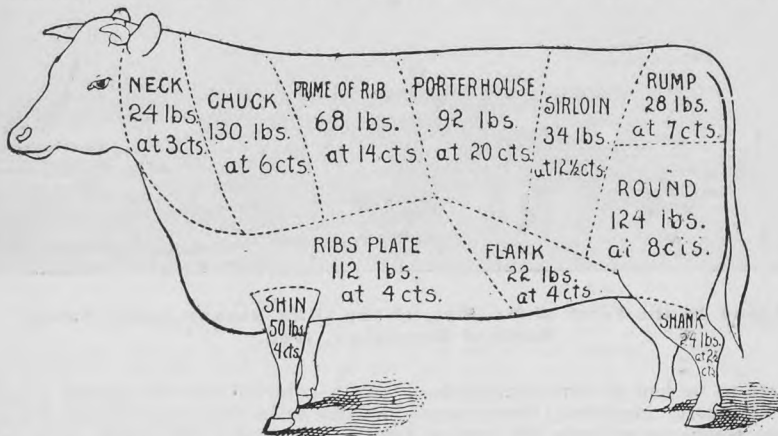
Andrew Boss, foreman on the Minnesota State farm, acts as exponent of the butchering value of the stock kept and



slaughtered there and supervises the work done along that line by the students on the farm. In the following paper he deals with the commercial value of the different cuts, as illustrated on the diagram kindly lent us by the publisher of the Northwestern Farmer of St. Paul. Mr. Boss explains his views with the help of the diagram, as follows:—

Several years of observation and study of meats have led me to believe that what are commonly termed the choice cuts of beef contain little, if any, more of the food nutriment, than some of the so-

lustration, containing seven ribs, and in the loin, we have 26.7 per cent. of the weight, which brings at wholesale price 48.9 per cent. of the money value of the whole carcass. In other words, almost half of the value of the carcass is concentrated in a little over one-fourth of the weight. In the chuck ribs and round, however, we find the per cent. of weight and the per cent. of value very nearly equal. In the plate, rump, shoulder, cross ribs, flank, shanks and neck is contained 43 per cent. of the weight of the carcass from which is realized only 26 per cent.



called inferior and cheaper joints. For the purpose of illustrating this point, your attention is called to the drawing, which represents a steer weighing, before slaughtering, 1,350 pounds. (Ill. 1.)

This steer was slaughtered and a careful record kept of all refuse and offal. It was found that on the warm weights 63 per cent. of dressed meat was returned. Upon cooling, however, this percentage shrunk to 59.5, the carcass weighing 803 pounds. This carcass was cut up according to the accompanying illustration and the weight of each piece recorded as shown. This method of cutting is, ex-

cept for a few modifications in minor parts, the one used by wholesalers in cutting up for the retail trade. It also represents a very simple and convenient method of cutting up a beef for home use. The value put upon the meat is based upon the Minneapolis wholesale prices and upon the price paid for the animal on foot, which was \$4.75 per hundred weight. This fixes the price per pound of carcass at 7c. The number of points in each cut, the price per pound, the per cent. of the weight of carcass in each cut and the per cent. of the money value of the carcass in each cut is plainly shown in the illustration. In the joint, termed ribs, in the il-

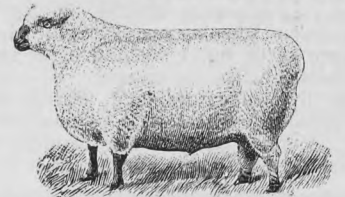
lustration, containing seven ribs, and in the loin, we have 26.7 per cent. of the weight, which brings at wholesale price 48.9 per cent. of the money value of the whole carcass. In other words, almost half of the value of the carcass is concentrated in a little over one-fourth of the weight. In the chuck ribs and round, however, we find the per cent. of weight and the per cent. of value very nearly equal. In the plate, rump, shoulder, cross ribs, flank, shanks and neck is contained 43 per cent. of the weight of the carcass from which is realized only 26 per cent.

of the value. It may easily be seen from the above that the men who raise or feed cattle that are well developed in loin and ribs are in a position to demand a higher price for their animals than those with animals but poorly developed in these parts. So far the discussion has been based entirely upon the commercial value of the cuts. In a comparison from a food value basis the order of values is changed considerably. The food value of meat is based upon the protein, fat, carbohydrates, in the form of sugars, and mineral matter contained in it. For the purpose of com-

## J. A. S. MACMILLAN

IMPORTER AND BREEDER OF

PURE BRED **Shropshire Sheep**  
Young Rams and Ewes for sale at reasonable prices



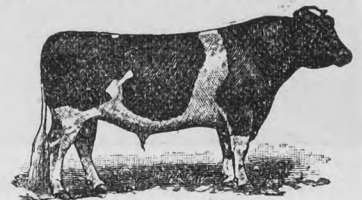
### Importer of Stallions

For sale—that grand young Shire Horse, Nailstone Morning Star, 15741; and noted Hackney, Prince Danegelt, H. S. B. 4937.

2236

Box 483, BRANDON, MAN.

## HOLSTEIN BULLS FOR SALE.



One rising 2, out of Sadie Teake's Beauty, sister to Daisy Teake's Queen, price \$40. Three nearly 1 year, price \$30. One 4 months, a beauty, out of Daisy Teake's Queen, price \$50. One 2 weeks, out of Sadie Teake's Beauty, price \$20. Scarcity of feed necessitates selling at these prices.

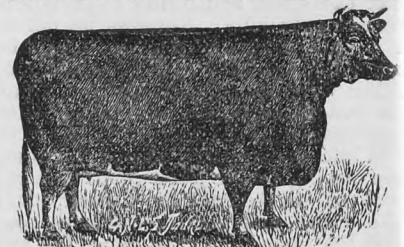
2232

JAS. GLENNIE,  
ORANGE RIDGE, MAR.

## John G. Barron, Carberry, Man.

Has for sale six very promising young

### SHORTHORN BULLS



by "Topsman," champion of the Winnipeg Industrial of 1897. Young females also by same sire. Write early if you want them.



English Berkshires,  
Mammoth Bronze Turkeys,  
Toulouse Geese,  
Light Brahmas,

For  
Summer  
and Fall  
Delivery

Save heavy express charges. Order now and get the choice. Write for 1898 catalogue.

WM. KITSON,  
BURNSIDE, MAN.

## REGISTERED LINCOLN SHEEP FOR SALE.



250 Shearling and Ram Lambs, singly or by the carload. Also a choice lot of Ewes of all ages. Breeding Stock imported from the leading flocks of England. Write us before buying elsewhere Address—

F. H. NEIL & CO.,  
Railway Station, Lucan, Ont. P.O. Box 35, Lucan, Ont. (2122)



paring different kinds of meat only the protein and fat need be considered, for in getting them we are sure to get the other two elements. Probably the protein alone represents the food value, as when this factor is present in sufficient quantity there will also be an ample supply of fat. Meat may be so fat as not to contain a proper amount of protein, but it must be from a very poor animal indeed to not contain sufficient fat to balance the protein.

I do not desire to be understood as advancing the theory that fat has no food value, but simply as saying that we need not consider the food value of fat in comparing the value of meats. Fat is desir-

the forequarters, belly and flank, weigh 362 pounds, and bring only \$16.48.

Besides the difference in value of the different cuts of the same animal, there is a very marked difference in the value of the meat made by animals of different grades of breeding. The coarse, ill-bred scrub, even when fattened by slow degrees, never makes beef of the same market value as does the offspring of a good sire from a good grade cow. And, as a rule, the beef from strongly dairy bred cattle is worth much less on the market than that from beef-bred stock, fed in exactly the same way. In everything that constitutes marketable value and butcher's profits the beef breeds come out

## The Sheep Industry.

"A man must either keep sheep by the hundred, so that a shepherd could be employed, or else not keep them at all."

So said James Riddell, M. P. P., the other day, when the wolf bounty was under discussion, and he hit the point. The average farm paper keeps telling us that every farm should have a few sheep on it. That is downright nonsense as regards Manitoba. There are sheep that can be kept with very little fencing or special care. But these are more of the nature of pets than ordinary business sheep, and when it comes down to business, we find men of lifelong experience with sheep going out of them just because of adverse conditions in their environment. The best land for sheep is often covered with small scrub to a greater or less extent, and that scrub gives choice cover to the sneaking coyote that is on the lookout for a breakfast of tender lamb. Every now and then city sports raise an outcry against laying out poison, that causes a diminution in the number of fancy dogs, but in such cases everything depends on whose ox is gored—whose quadruped is killed. The city dog that for fun or necessity tears a few breeding ewes over night may be valuable in the eyes of his owner, but the same is true of the ewes, and our taste favors ewes as pets. If your pet and mine are at variance, I am only human, and the chances are that I may be tempted to use a shot-gun, if the law does forbid poison. I cannot sit up all night with that gun to give my sheep the necessary protection, and am tempted to try the virtues of strychnine as a sheep protector. It is not much matter whether the depredator is wild or domestic, my respect for the law somehow gives way through over-strain, just as other good things may be overstretched, and your pet dog, or your friend's, runs a heavy risk, especially if he is a rover. Any way the sheep industry is shrinking, and for some reasons this is greatly to be regretted. If only a few thousand sheep could be scattered along the Red River valley farms, the mustard family, our worst weed



W. Wright's Home and Farm Buildings, Clanwilliam, Man.

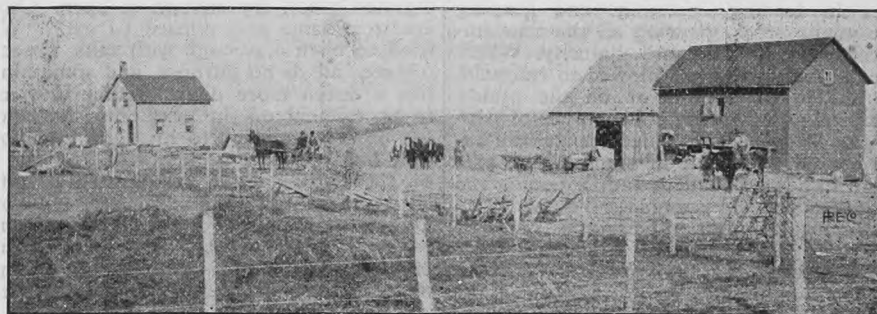
able in meat to make it palatable and to supply heat to the body. But it cannot build up the muscular tissue and support the body. Protein, on the other hand, can support the body and build up the tissue. The fats can be supplied, if necessary, from other sources of food supplies. This then leaves the protein substances as the real or fundamental basis of food value. That is to say, in paying for meat enough to get the necessary protein a sufficient quantity of the other elements will be found present for all the requirements of the body.

Assuming then that protein is the basis of the truer food value of the meat the following figures will show the relative values from this standpoint. The loin, worth \$18.62, and representing 33 per cent. of the money value of the whole carcass, contains 139 pounds of protein. One pound of protein therefore costs in this, the choicest cut of beef, 88.2 cents per pound. The best ribs of beef furnish protein at a cost of 81 cents per pound, and the rump at 48.6 cents. In the chuck ribs we have protein costing 40 cents per pound. In the round 37.4 cents, and in the shoulder only 30 cents. As we come to the still more inferior cuts, we find that a pound of protein costs in the plate 27.6 cents, in the flank 17.9, in the shanks 25 cents, and in the neck only 13.1 cents.

Would it not be better for consumers of meat to sacrifice fashion somewhat rather than to sacrifice so much the contents of the pocketbook? Those who have an abundance of this world's goods are justified in buying the choicest and highest-priced joints of meat, but for the poorer classes to do so is the height of folly.

Our second illustration is copied from a diagram of a well-fattened grade steer, as cut up by Chicago butchers, giving retail price per pound for the different cuts. A good 1,200 pound steer dresses about 800 pounds, and of this 708 pounds is marketable meat. Notice that all the best cuts are taken from ribs, loin and hind-quarters. These valuable cuts together weigh 346 pounds, and at above prices sell for \$44.55. The less valuable cuts from

ahead, and the published experiment of the Iowa Experiment Station, as reproduced by Prof. Henry, in "Feeds and Feeding," may, with much profit, be read by every student of this question. Let us give the market value of the meat of the different carcasses, as fixed by three leading experts. Of the nine breeds submitted to their criticism there is a difference of 32 per cent. between the highest and the lowest. Their relative money values for the whole carcass were as follows: There may not be the difference in food values are indicated, but the market goes by public taste and preference, and buys accordingly.



Farm Scene near Neepawa, Man.

Breeds.	Average live weight.	Experts' valuation per cwt.
Hereford . . . . .	1,525 lbs.	\$6 62½
Short-horn . . . . .	1,660 lbs.	6 37½
Galloway . . . . .	1,635 lbs.	6 37½
Aberdeen-Angus . . . . .	1,725 lbs.	6 37½
Red Polled . . . . .	1,520 lbs.	6 25
Swiss . . . . .	1,570 lbs.	6 00
Devon . . . . .	1,200 lbs.	5 75
Holstein . . . . .	1,410 lbs.	5 00
Jersey . . . . .	1,430 lbs.	4 50

The Roscommon sheep, an Irish variety, is being introduced to England and found quite suitable in places where the home breeds don't take well with.

pests, could be turned into good mutton and the best of manure. The surest difficulty of the man who breaks virgin soil in all such weed-infested districts is the certainty that all too soon the seeds from waste grounds and fields that have run hopelessly down through weeds will make their resistless way into his clean soil and make it like its vile surroundings, in spite of his best care. Sheep would do much to modify that trouble, but sheep we cannot have, because fencing is dear, dogs of every degree of worth and worthlessness terribly over-abundant, and the wolf bounty has been cut down to half-price. Such being the case, we may make up our minds that when we do want mutton we must pay very high for it and import it from Montana, Maple Creek or

Nova Scotia—because the sheep we could easily feed at home are, through adverse conditions, more trouble than profit to the raisers.

### Judging a Cow.

It may truly be said that to know a cow well she must be examined internally, so as to judge and score her heart, lungs, liver and stomach, which is not possible, but dairymen are content to form a favorable opinion of a cow in that respect if she has a deep body, indicating the possession of large digestive organs. Long experience has taught progressive dairymen that a cow having a wedge-shaped form, the rear being wide, the udder large and extending well both front and back, with the teats set regularly and well apart, is usually one that will not disappoint her owner, but as the individuality of the animal is also a factor in the breed, the disposition, freedom from disease and quality of the product must also be considered, especially as no two cows are alike, and the quantity and quality of the milk and butter may vary with the same individual daily. The calf should also conform to the shape of the cow, and even the embryo udder will give some indication of its future. An experienced breeder gives this rule for judging of a cow or calf by its appearance: With the eye measure the distance from the tail about half-way down the rump, as it drops straight down, to the rear line of the thigh and the greater the distance between those points, and the more curving the thigh, the better the cow. The hips must curve away from the tail as an indication of a good milker.

### Size and Quality.

It is probably better known now than 200 years ago, that the size of animals depends in a great measure on the fertility of the soil, its capacity of producing an abundant food supply, and upon judicious care in feeding, watering, and keeping the young stock growing all the time unchecked from birth until maturity. Wherever horses have been allowed to run wild, browse in the woods or on the prairie grass, exposed to the cold storms of winter, unsheltered and unfed, they have invariably degenerated in size and become small like the Canadian Indian ponies and the Mexican Mustangs. There is no doubt that the diminutive ponies of Shetland and Iceland were descended from large horses, but the scanty subsistence with which they were provided, and the rigorous climate to which they were exposed dwarfed their bodies to their present size. It is said that the Shetland ponies, when brought to this country and provided with a generous diet, and given good care, show a strong disposition to increase in size, though kept perfectly pure, and only bred with each other. Forty years ago most of the stock horses in this country were kept at work for nine or ten months in the year, and this was not only an advantage to the owners by the value of their work, but was undoubtedly a benefit to the colts begotten by them. Every bone, sinew, cord and muscle in the bodies of the sires being hardened and strengthened by the exertions of labor, they were enabled to transmit a strong constitution to their colts, which were foaled in perfect health, strength and beauty. No puny, weak-jointed progeny were ever begotten of these working sires.

While all young animals should be kept growing from birth to maturity, and never stunted in their growth from lack

of proper food, colts should never be pampered with high grain feed while young. I know a farmer who raised horses to sell. The colts were fed grain with a bountiful hand from the time they were weaned until they were sold at the age of three years, when under the stimulus of such high feeding they had obtained their full growth, and the owner knew it, but the purchaser naturally supposed they would continue to grow until five years old and become very large horses. I was foolish enough to buy one of his three-year-old colts myself. He was as handsome as a picture, but never grew an inch taller, nor a pound heavier. He was tender as a three-year-old baby: could stand no hardship, and when put at steady work would not be fed grain enough to keep his flesh on. With a splendid prospect, the horse was a failure, through the fault of the raiser in over-feeding. — J. W. Ingham, in Wisconsin Agriculturist.

### Black Leg Treatment.

A correspondent of the St. Paul Dispatch writes as follows. For those who have no better advice on hand, it may be worth a trial:—"Some time ago I noticed an inquiry in the Dispatch for a treatment for black leg in cattle. I intended answering at the time, but for some reason failed to do so. Nearly 40 years ago my father opened up a farm on the military road west of Luana, on the line of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railroad. He had raised a nice bunch of steers, about 25, two and three years of age. The wild grass had been good that year, as usual, and the cattle were fat and sleek when fall came. Soon after the frost had partially killed the grass, one evening a steer, one of the best, came up lame, and in rubbing the lower leg we could hear a crackling sound from under the skin. We did what we could for him, and he died. On taking off the skin the leg was black with clotted blood. On opening him we found the folds of the stomach packed with undigested grass, dry enough to burn. Others went lame and refused to eat. We tried to open a passage with salts, linseed oil, etc., all to no purpose, and something like a dozen more died. Father told me to experiment on the next one. I cannot tell how I happened to hit upon common salt, but I took a peck of salt and put it on the kitchen stove and burned it until all moisture was gone and nearly red hot. Dissolving a pint of this salt in sufficient water, I drenched the next one with it, and tapped the jugular vein, taking out three or four quarts, as I judged, of very black, thick blood. That salt found a way through, and that steer got well, as well as five or six more steers, taken in the same way and treated just the same, and none died that were so treated.

"I never published this treatment for black leg, and never again had occasion to use it, but should I need a remedy for that disease I would use the same treatment and expect a cure. At all events the treatment is harmless, not very expensive, and is not patented."

A two-year-old steer will eat its own weight of feed every two weeks, and gain an average of one and three-quarter pounds per day. Generally there is less money in raising steers than in fattening them, and less return of fertility to the farm. Stall-fed steers averaging 1,200 pounds or more will shrink 40 pounds if fasted twelve hours in the stall, and considerably more if driven or running at large.

## Was Never Well

**But Hood's Sarsaparilla Has Given Her Permanent Health.**

"I was a pale, puny, sickly woman, weighing less than 90 pounds. I was never well. I had female troubles and a bad throat trouble. I came across an advertisement of Hood's Sarsaparilla and had faith in the medicine at once. I began taking it and soon felt better. I kept on until I was cured. I now weigh 103 pounds, and never have any sickness. Hood's Sarsaparilla will not cure. My blood is pure, complexion good and face free from eruptions." MRS. LUNA FARNUM, Box 116, Hills Grove, Rhode Island.

### Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the best—in fact the One True Blood Purifier.

**Hood's Pills** are tasteless, mild, effective. All druggists. 1896.

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NON-POISONOUS  
**SHEEP DIP AND CATTLE WASH.**

### The Original

### Non-Poisonous Fluid Dip

Still the Favorite Dip, as proved by the testimony of our Ministers of Agriculture and other large Breeders.

#### FOR SHEEP.

Kills Ticks, Maggots: Cures Scabs, Heals Sores, Wounds, etc., and greatly increases and improves growth of Wool.

#### CATTLE, HORSES, PIGS, Etc.

Cleanses the skin from all Insects, and makes the coat beautifully soft and glossy.

#### Prevents the attack of Warble Fly.

Heals Saddle Galls, Sore Shoulders, Ulcers, etc. Keeps Animals Free from Infection.

### NO DANGER, SAFE, CHEAP AND EFFECTIVE.

#### BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

Sold in large tins at 75 Cents. Sufficient for each to make from 25 to 40 gallons of wash, according to strength required. Special terms to Breeders, Ranchmen, and others requiring large quantities.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

SEND FOR PAMPHLET.

ROBERT WIGHTMAN, Druggist, Owen Sound

Sole Agent for the Dominion.

1874

## BULL FOR SALE.

For Sale.—A 2-year-old pedigree AYRSHIRE BULL, dehorned; good color and a sure breeder.

Apply to R. Waugh, Nor'-West Farmer Office, Winnipeg.

### F. TORRANCE, VETERINARY SURGEON

Graduate of McGill University. Diseases of animals treated scientifically. Surgical and dental operations a specialty.

Office: 214 James St., Winnipeg.

Telephone 295.



## Bacon Production.

The latest quarterly issue of the Journal of the Royal Agricultural Society of England has an article on bacon and bacon curing, one of the illustrations of which is here given. The writer, Mr. L. M. Douglas, gives very full information as to the sources and quality of the bacon imported to the English market. A great proportion of the cheapest quality comes from the States. The best is credited to Denmark, Canada a close competitor in quality, and next to the States in quantity. The writer says:—

"Denmark has undoubtedly been our chief source of supplies of high-class bacon till within a year or two. Canada has so rapidly come to the front that there is but little doubt that the supplies from thence have injuriously affected the market for Danish meats. It is safe to say that the coming rival of all other countries in the production of bacon is Canada. The attention given to the breeding of pigs by the agricultural authorities and the enthusiastic co-operation of the farmers are alike contributing to this result. 'Pea-fed' Canadian' is fast displacing Danish meats and taking the leading place in the English market. No doubt the supplies from Canada will continue to increase with the same leaps and bounds as of late years so long as the Dominion

ance of growing deep, lengthy pigs, the lams and prime cuts selling for highest figures. The sides are always worth more than either end.

It is often complained here that curers will give only a very slight extra price for the sort they profess to want, but be that as it may, they do want them, and, to our knowledge, will give extra money to get them. It is alleged that the Yorkshire hog is more prepotent over sows of a bad type than the Tamworth, but this may be true for some hogs and not for others.

Perhaps the greatest drawback to the breeding of good bacon hogs in the west is the want of good summer pastures, on which pigs would grow up at a very low cost with the help of a little chopped feed of any kind.

## The Revival in Horse Breeding.

The numbers of horses imported into this province this spring from Ontario and the United States, and the activity displayed at horse-dealers' establishments, remind us of the busy horse markets of '82 and '83, when the incoming settlers had to be provided with the means of tilling the soil, but, with this difference, the demand is now chiefly from farmers who have been long settled in the province

## Correctives in Swine.

Every stockman who has kept pigs in confinement has observed their strange craving for seemingly unnatural substances—sand rock, soft brick, mortar, rotten wood, charcoal, soft coal, ashes, soap suds and many other articles being greedily devoured, when offered. Such objects lie outside the range of nutritive substances, and we are puzzled to know why they should be so eagerly consumed. In the wild stage, the hog ranges through woods and open tracts, living upon small animals, larvae, and vegetation generally. This material is of such character and is gathered in such manner that some of the soil is swallowed with it. With rings in its nose to prevent rooting while in the pasture, confined on board floors during the fattening period and given feeds containing little ash, the pig's life is passed under unnatural conditions. Another cause for this craving may be intestinal worms, which are checked or destroyed by some of the substances consumed. Unsatisfactory or incomplete as such explanations may be, the fact remains that the pig seeks unnatural substances and greedily consumes them. The feeder would best supply what the pig craves in this direction and search for explanations later if he wishes.

Ashes either from wood or coal will always be in place in the feeding pen and even in the feed lot. It is surprising how much of these will be consumed by a bunch of pigs. Feeding trials show that pigs when confined to an exclusive corn diet are greatly benefitted by ashes, this substance causing the feed to be more effective and adding to the strength of the bones—the latter result probably being due to the lime in the ashes. Bone meal is another substance useful for strengthening the bones of pigs. By saving the droppings, substantially all the value of it is high grade fertilizer may be secured for field and garden after it has served its purpose with pigs.—Feeds and Feeding.

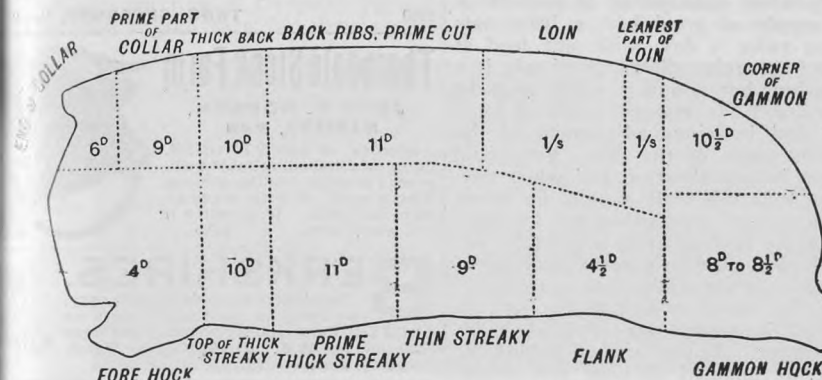


Fig. 15.—Diagram showing various cuts of a side of bacon, and the average prices realized for each during 1897.

farmer devotes as much attention to the quality of hog produced. It is said now that one house alone in Canada often kills as many hogs in one week as the whole of the Danish slaughteries."

The writer also points out that the quality of the Danish bacon is largely due to the amount of skim milk supplied by the dairy factories. A good deal of the grain used has to be imported, and that is one reason why the Canadian bacon grower is well able to compete, as his peas and other coarse grains cost much less, are, in fact, produced on the same farm with the pigs and the skim milk, that helps to make our bacon so good. Yorkshire bacon, a product difficult to beat in any country, is mostly raised from skim milk and barley meal, and that is a readily available ration in any part of Canada. Damaged wheat cannot be beaten as pig feed, but the less of that kind of feed we can raise here the better for ourselves. Such a feed as Ogilvie's standard mixture, if got at reasonable rates, can hardly be beaten as a bacon diet, and but for the trouble of harvesting we in the west can grow as cheap peas as any other part of the Dominion. It is within our power to raise pork cheap enough in ordinary seasons to make it a profitable industry, and there is a great difference between a good sow that can breed a score of pigs in one year and a cow that can hardly produce a two dollar calf in the same time. For quick returns there is no stock to equal a good breeding sow. The diagram shows the import-

and require additional horses to replace those that have died or worn out, or to enable them to increase their area of cultivation. It might have been expected that these farmers would have provided for this contingency by raising a few colts every year, but such is not the case.

During the period of depression that overwhelmed the horse market a few years ago, the farmers declared that it did not pay to raise colts, as they could buy them cheaper than they could raise them. And, at that time, it was true. In many cases colts were sold for less than the price charged for the service of their sires. Consequently, nearly everyone went out of horse breeding, and now we are witnessing the natural result. Prices have already advanced 25 per cent over last year's, and probably will go still higher. Dealers report that it is becoming more difficult to procure the class of horses required for this market, and it is possible that we are nearing a time of actual scarcity. The beneficial effect of this upon the languishing industry of horse-breeding will be inestimable, and we hope the farmers of Manitoba will not neglect this important branch of agriculture as they have in the past.

Stephen Benson, Neepawa, has recently purchased a Shorthorn bull, "Duke," red and white, calved May 9th, 1893; bred by David Jackson, Raven's Glen, Manitoba.

## A Hardware Store in a Cow's Stomach.

A veterinary surgeon in the State of Kansas recently removed from a cow's paunch the following miscellaneous articles: An old iron curry comb in two pieces, four pounds of nails, five pounds of broken spikes, a dress skirt, parts of several boots, shoes and rubbers, a coil of baling wire, twenty-four balls of hair, (the largest the size of an orange, the smallest the size of a walnut), a cog-wheel 1 1/2 inches in diameter, pieces of wood and much clay. The cow recovered.

At a sale of cart horses, held at Crewe, England, last month, two roan geldings sold for \$1,050.

Birtle Spring show, held on April 20, was the best yet held there. For stallions the prizes were as follows: Thoroughbred, 1st, Yeandle's "Albert Victor," Heavy Draught, 1st, "Charming Charley," owned by A. Struthers, Elkhorn; 2nd, "Kilburn," owned by Collis & DeWinton, Shoal Lake; 3rd, "Poteath," owned by Alex. Forsyth, Seeburn. Agricultural, 1st, "Fitz James," owned by A. Fenwick, Alexander; 2nd, "Young Glenburn," A. Struthers, Elkhorn. Riding and Driving Class, 1st, "Admiral Stanton," owned by Wm. S. Black, Shoal Lake; 2nd, "General Grant," R. Ransom, Foxwarren; 3rd, "Brandon W." S. Murray. After the show the directors met, and decided to hold the fall exhibition on the last Thursday in September.

## Getting Cattle to Full Feed.

The fattening should be brought to full feed gradually, the time required in reaching that point varying from one to two months. Steers which have previously been fed grain take to it readily, while those which have always lived on roughage and pastures must be carefully managed in this particular. Young cattle are more difficult to bring to full feed than mature ones. By supplying an abundance of roughage of good quality there is less danger in bringing cattle to full feed.

When once the feeding period is well inaugurated, all sudden changes in attendants, place and manner of feeding as well as of the feed itself should be carefully avoided. Everything should move with quiet, clock-like regularity. The cattle come to know not only the hour but almost the minute of the feeder's arrival, and watch for him. On his coming they expect the same sort of feed as before and the same little attentions. All of this means better gains than are possible from any irregular system. If changes in feed are necessary, as they sometimes are,—for example, changing from ear corn or shelled corn to corn meal,—the transition should be gradual rather than immediate and violent. Stockmen sometimes are tempted to give their cattle bits of unusual food in expectation of stimulating the appetite and getting heavier gains. This practice is often worse than useless. The gourmand steer is content with uniformity in his rations, and if not led to anticipate unusual attentions is satisfied with a limited bill of fare, provided always the supply is ample.

The ability to fatten cattle rapidly and profitably is a gift, to be increased and strengthened by experience and study. The ability to carry a steer through a six months' fattening period without once getting him "off feed," is possessed by many a stockman, but how this faculty is attained he cannot always impart to others. In general, when the steer has reached his full feed, all the grain he will readily consume should be supplied, but any left in the feed box, to be breathed over, is worse than wasted.

Scouring, the bane of the stock feeder, should be carefully avoided, since a single day's laxness will cut off a week's gain. The trouble is generally induced by over-feeding, by unwholesome food, or by a faulty combination in the ration. Over-feeding comes from a desire of the attendant to push his cattle to better gains, or from carelessness and irregularity in measuring out the feed supply. The ideal stockman has a quick discernment which takes in every animal in the lot at a glance, and a quiet judgment which guides the hand in dealing out feed ample for the wants of all, but not a pound excess. Cattle of the same age, or at least those of equal size and strength, should be fed in the same enclosure. Weak animals, and those unable for any reason to crowd to the feed trough and get their share, should be placed where they can be supplied in quiet.

The droppings of the steer are an excellent index of the progress of fattening. While they should never be hard, they should still be thick enough to "pile up" and have that unctious appearance which indicates a healthy action of the liver. There is an odor from the droppings of thrifty, well-fed steers known and quickly recognized by every good feeder. Thin droppings and those with a sour smell indicate something wrong in the feed yard.

The conduct of the steer is a further guide in marking the progress of fattening. The manner in which he approaches the feed box; his quiet pose while ruminating and audible breathing when lying down, showing the lungs cramped by the

well-filled paunch; the quiet eye which stands full from the fattening socket; the oily coat,—all are points that awaken the interest, admiration and satisfaction of the successful feeder.—Feeds and Feeding.

## Treatment of the Brood Mare.

When brood mares are worked they should be driven by reliable and trustworthy men. Over-exertion, sharp backing or rough handling of any kind should be unknown, the singletrees should be longer than those in ordinary use, deep snow or other bad footing sedulously avoided, and the whip banished from the neighborhood. The diet should be generous but judicious; if it is too dry and stimulating it may cause constipation, with torpidity of the liver and other organs, seriously affecting the development of the foetus, while if too laxative, it will produce a looseness and flaccidity of the whole system and a general lack of vigor, with a tendency to abortion on the slightest provocation. Coarse, bulky, indigestible foods should be avoided, as also any sour, musty, frozen or fermentable articles of diet, while all sudden changes are to be condemned. Bran may be given with freedom, but flax and its preparations ought to be used with great caution, and only when constipation is present. A liberal supply of good hay, a little oats and bran twice a day, with soft feed at night and a regular allowance of salt, is a good ration, but common sense must be employed and the system regulated by a gradual and judicious adjustment of the component parts of the diet. Very cold water may induce abortion, and when possible the extreme chill should be taken off. All surgical operations are attended with danger, and medicine should be entirely tabooed, save in case of vital emergency. Physic especially has a tendency to relax the womb as well as the bowels, and should be given only when absolutely necessary. Young mares should be often gently handled all over and accustomed to have the udder and flanks touched, this simple precaution frequently obviating a great deal of trouble after foaling.—J. G. Rutherford, in the Portage Liberal.

## Dairy Shorthorns.

John Evans, of Burton, near Lincoln, Eng., is a breeder of Lincolnshire Red Shorthorns, and has for the last seven years been breeding them with a special eye to dairy purposes. Selecting only from his own herd, he has gradually brought up the yield in seven years about 140 gallons per cow. Profit, one of his herd, was champion dairy Shorthorn for 1897. She dropped her 6th calf August 17th, made a total yearly yield of 15,531 lbs. milk, or 37 lbs. daily, for 420 lbs. butter. Another, after her 4th calf, made 13,025 lbs. milk and 423 lbs. butter. For seven years the average stands:—

31 cows 1890	averaged 740 gallons per cow
35 cows 1891	averaged 720 gallons per cow
34 cows 1892	averaged 795 gallons per cow
38 cows 1893	averaged 732 gallons per cow
39 cows 1894	averaged 834 gallons per cow
43 cows 1895	averaged 867 gallons per cow
43 cows 1897	averaged 879 gallons per cow

The famous Shorthorn herd of Captain Duncombe, Waresley Park, Eng., was sold recently. Forty-one females averaged \$323, and 14 bulls, \$183. One of these, the champion heifer, Sea Gem, made \$2,140; a heifer made \$1,140, and another cow, sister to the champion, made \$1,200.



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## BERKSHIRES.

Two litters farrowed in February, two sows, six months old; also one SHORTHORN BULL. Plymouth Rock Eggs \$1.25 per 13. WM. KING, Oakley Farm, Carnduff, Assa. 2213

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### Turf Notes.

"Oliver Bunker," the handsome son of "Sharper," has recently entered the list of sires. A mare, the property of Mr. Manahan, of Winnipeg, has dropped a fine filly to this horse, and, judging by the appearance of the youngster, Oliver's services should be in great demand.

The well-known standard bred stallion, Wildmont, died at Portage la Prairie a few days ago. He was 18 years old and was a steady prize-winner at the Winnipeg Industrial, taking first in his class last year. He was one of the noted sires of the province, and has left behind him many speedy drivers.

The improvement that is taking place in horse breeding and horse racing in the United States is shown by the large sum of \$35,000 which is offered in purses and premiums at the annual State Fair in Minnesota; \$20,000 of this is for horse racing, and \$15,000 in premiums to the various classes of horses exhibited. The relative importance of harness and saddle horses is displayed in the division of the purses, \$12,000 going to trotters and pacers, while the gallopers only get \$900. For cattle the premiums aggregate \$4,000.

The efforts made by Carberry horsemen to injure the Brandon races by holding a race meeting at Carberry upon the same days should earn for them the un-

### Band, Herd and Flock.

Calves fed on skim milk make much cheaper beef than those fed on whole milk, even when carried to maturity before slaughtering. A good substitute for whole milk is skim milk and linseed meal, and calves fed on this ration will equal in weight at one year those fed on whole milk.

At a London, Eng., sale of polo ponies 31 were sold at the grand average of \$1,405. The best made \$3,900. Lord Kensington, who bought at this before unheard of price, bought another in 1897 at \$2,650. The sport has become fashionable in aristocratic circles, and prices rule accordingly.

Young cattle need a bulky food that is easily digested. The beef breeds make beef more profitable than others. This is due mostly to their pre-disposition to early maturity. Individual animals of the same breed differ in this tendency; hence deductions from comparison of beef breeds are not always reliable.

The first cost of the pure sire should cut no figure in the plans of the feeder aiming at highest and best returns; he had better pay a liberal price for him than to allow a grade to enter his herd as a gift. The work of the former will be attended with certain satisfying and profitable results, while that of the other is doubtful and full of uncertainty.

ber of cattle now assessed by the association is 96,381, of horses 8,756, making an increase of \$3,448 collected. The management recommended the branding of Indian cattle, that the brand on the animal be prima facie evidence of ownership, that \$10 be the specific duty on horses imported from the United States worth under \$50 and twenty per cent ad valorem; if over that value, and commended the new brand ordinance. The election of officers resulted as follows: President, D.W. Marshall; vice-president, F. W. Godsall; second vice-president, D. H. Andrews.

Bots are a pest which do not often kill horses, but there is no doubt that the usefulness of a great many otherwise good animals is impaired by their presence. Many of the veterinary authorities claim that they cannot be eradicated, as any medicine which would kill them would kill the horse. But, if we can succeed in rendering our enemies hors de combat by any other process, it is just as good as poisoning them or chopping their heads off. Mr. Wallace, of Golden Stream, gave a Nor'-West Farmer reporter a recipe the other day which he claims he has seen take very large quantities of these parasites from an animal. The treatment consisted of giving one quart of molasses, followed in a few minutes by a pint or so of water, in which had been dissolved a piece of alum the size of a pigeon's egg. This is soon followed by one oz. of barbaodes aloes, dissolved in



Plowing Scene on the Farm of Mr. Montgomery, near Neepawa, Man

qualified condemnation of all unbiased horsemen in the province. There are not so many race horses in Manitoba that races can be successfully held upon the same day in two places only thirty miles apart, and the natural consequence will be that one or other of the organizations must suffer. It is some consolation to know that the evil result of this ill-considered action will certainly fall upon the people who deserve it the most—the Carberry horsemen.

The Brandon races, to be held on May 24th and 25th, are already attracting much attention among horsemen, and there is every indication of a large attendance of both horses and spectators. The reputation of the Brandon Turf Club for square dealing is bearing fruit each year in the increasing support given to their efforts to provide good honest racing, where only the best horse wins. The secretary, A. R. Irwin, reports many inquiries from owners of horses in the neighboring republic, and several American horsemen are sure to be present to make things interesting for their Canadian friends. Everything betokens a most successful meeting.

A Western Horse Breeders' Association has been formed at Brandon. President, Dr. Swinerton, Carberry; vice-president, A. Colquhoun, Douglas; secretary, J. A. S. Macmillan, Brandon.

The most profitable sheep in the flock so long as they continue strong and hearty are the old ewes. They produce stronger lambs, with better vitality, and rear them better than young ewes. So long as the lamb crop has much importance, it will pay to keep the old ewes. Note the best and watch for indications that the season of their usefulness is waning.

The first horses imported into New England were brought over in 1629, or nine years after the landing of the Pilgrims at Plymouth Rock. One horse and seven mares survived the voyage. For a long time after that they were of very little use, the roads being so bad that vehicles were nearly knocked to pieces. Oxen only were used for agriculture, as they were easier to work with and much more easily fed.

The United States Department of Agriculture of Washington estimates that the increase in the value of the live stock of the United States during the past year amounted to a little over \$236,000,000, or upwards of 14½ per cent. Farm horses increased in value by close on 25½ millions, milch cows by over 65½ millions, oxen and other cattle by over 104½ millions, sheep by nearly 25½ millions, and swine by upwards of eight million dollars.

The Western Stock Growers' Association met at Calgary on April 14, with 30 members in attendance. Reports showed that the membership nearly doubled during the year, now numbering 147. The num-

water. The theory was that the bots let go their hold on the stomach upon the introduction of the molasses, that the alum rendered them powerless, and that the aloes carried them off. Having never seen the treatment tried, we give it for what it is worth.

### Recent Legislation.

There have been very few changes made in the recent session of parliament on the statutes affecting agriculture. The benefit from the latest act for construction of part of the Southeastern railroad is more prospective and problematical than actual. Besides changes in detail of several other statutes, the following may be mentioned:—

To amend the Municipal Hail Insurance Act.—By this the qualification of voters under this act was fixed at \$300 worth of real property instead of \$400, as formerly.

To amend the Noxious Weeds Act.—This increases the list of weeds declared to be noxious, and also provides that any weed seeds cleaned out of grain at mills, elevators, etc., must be destroyed (grinding will not do.)

To amend the Act respecting Wolf Bounty.—This act cuts the wolf bounty down from \$2 to \$1 per head. The bounty is paid by the municipalities, which are all equitably assessed for it by the Municipal Commissioner.

### Among the Breeders.

Jos. Taylor, Fairfax, writes:—"I have just sold to McGill Brothers, Carroll, Manitoba, Prince of Fairfax, a Shorthorn bull calf, 15 months old. He is a well-proportioned animal of a rich dark red color, and will no doubt leave his mark on the already well-bred herd of the purchasers."

J. A. S. Macmillan, Brandon writes:—"I bought the other day the Clydesdale stallion Ross Macgregor (6193), recorded in Vol. VII of the American Stud Book. He was bred by James Finlay, Kirkcudbright, Scotland.

Sire Macgregor, - (4999); Dam Jess, - - (1236);  
By Darnley, - - (26); By Prince of Kelvin, (656);  
By Conqueror, - (199); By Prince of Wales, (407.)

Ross Macgregor was 1st at the Royal at Doncaster, Eng., and 1st in a very strong class of 3-year-old stallions at the World's Columbian Exposition. I have finished my lambing, and have been very successful so far. Found March lambs came a good deal stronger than April ones."

Jas. Glennie, Orange Ridge, writes: "I have sold all my young bulls above the age of calves. I see by tests lately made in the United States and Canada that I have in Daisy Teake's Queen one of the best, if not the very best, cow in America. Last fall she gave as high as 90 lbs. milk a day without forcing. If she continues to do as she is doing, I may put her in the test this summer at the fair. Re heavy calves, Daisy Teake's Queen, when five years old, dropped a bull calf that weighed at birth 140 lbs. He is now owned by J. H. Irwin, at Neepawa. I have had others unweighed that I am sure would go to 110 or more, for Holstein calves are big, and grow very fast for the first few months"

Joseph Lawrence & Sons, Clearwater, write:—"We have met with great success again in the sale of young stock by advertising in your paper. We are entirely sold out of all stock for sale at present, in fact, we have sold more than we intended. In January we sold 36 head, 22 heifers and 14 bulls, as follows: 15 heifers to J. Markhan, Dakota; 2 heifers, 1 bull, to J. F. Kippin, Dakota; bull to J. P. Miller, Akmeda; bull and 2 heifers to Jas. Connerv, Morris; 3 heifers to Jas. McFadden, Methven; bull each to James Booth, Ou'Appelle; A. J. Elve, Ou'Appelle; F. Johnson, Ou'Appelle; A. S. Brown, Saskatoon; J. S. Lunn, Gleichen; W. Brown, Gleichen; 2 bulls to D. McLean, Moose Jaw; Indian Warrior to W. E. Baldwin, Manitou, to head his herd. We are sorry to say our new bull, Nominee, has not arrived from the east yet."

A. B. Potter, Montgomery, writes:—"My stock came through the winter well, except a few fall pigs, which were overfed and became crippled. I have lately added to my herd two heifers from J. Hindmarch, of Cannington Manor; Beauty Jewel, a grand-daughter of Jewel 2nd, and Becky Habert, a grand-daughter of Colanthia, two noted cows of show ring merit and records of 25 and 31 lbs. of butter in a week. Also Sir Pieterjie Josephine DeKol, a direct descendant of DeKol 2nd and Mechtilde, two of the best of the Holstein breed in America, and Lady Akkrum 3rd, daughter of Lady Akkrum 2nd, an imported cow with a record of 15200 lbs. of milk in a year, and 24 lbs. of butter in a week. The last two came from the herd of G. W. Clemons, of St. George, Ontario. My Yorkshire pigs are doing well, and if nothing happens, I hope to get a share of the prizes with the above stock among the best of them at the Industrial at Winnipeg."

W. S. Lister, of the Marchmont stock farm, near Winnipeg, reports his recent purchases got home on the 11th of April. The car contained a nice 2-year-old bull and a one-year-old cow from the Greenwood herd for W. J. Gardiner, of Shoal Lake. The balance of the car was well-filled by a yearling bull, five cows, two of them purchased at the Messrs. Isaacs & Simmons sales; suckling bull calves and a nice youngster from Arthur Johnston to take the place of Gravesend's Heir 2nd (imp. in dam) at the head of the herd. He is an extraordinary good calf, and is what Mr. Johnston describes "The best young bull I have ever owned or ever seen." I hope to have a few cattle at Winnipeg in July, and to be able to enter for the Manitoba bred herd with cattle to convince cattle breeders that the Manitoba Shorthorn from the same foundation stock is quite the equal of the Ontario bred cow—if not as well fitted—while the pedigreed scrub is quite as much in evidence and out of date here as in Ontario. Locally, this is not a satisfactory horse district, and I am selling my stallion and buying geldings for work horses, when possible, even though Rose of Marchmont, who took the diploma from some twenty imported mares was raised on the farm. The old idea that it was as cheap to raise a good three-year-old horse as a three-year-old steer was a paper fiction equally with working your brood mare and raising a good colt. In my opinion, you cannot raise a colt satisfactorily the first two years without oats, nor can you do a gelding's work with a suckling mare in the rush of spring work; while the fall colt (the hot house horse product) is largely exploited by the authorities. The time is unnatural, and I have yet to see any satisfactory result. Cattle are different, but horses (outside of Derby entries) and sheep generally do best for their produce to be able to eat the young grass and get a start before the extreme heat or flies bother them.

### On Forbidden Ground.

"Clickety-click!" cried the naughty old hen,  
"I see the folks are away again.  
I'll quietly slip o'er the garden wall  
And try those roots put down in the fall."  
"Clickety-click! Clickety-click!"  
With many a scratch and many a smack.  
"This is very good food," said the thievish hen;  
"I'll watch till the folks go away again."  
"Clickety-click! Clee, clee, clee!"  
The greedy fowl was too busy to see  
An angry boy with a stick and stone  
That struck the old hen on her crazy bone.  
"Clickety-clock! Clock, clock!"  
Hurriedly out to the rest of the flock.  
"Why cannot a well-behaved fowl like me  
Have a bit of a seed for her luncheon or tea?"  
"Clickety-click! Clack, clack, clack!"  
Off went the old hen's head with a whack  
When the little boy's mother came home  
and found  
All her nice bulbs scratched out of the ground.

It is understood that farm instructors will be appointed on the Rosseau and Swan Lake Indian reserves. Their salaries will be paid by the Indians, who will assess themselves 10 per cent. on their crops. This move is made at the request of the Indians themselves, who appear to be fully alive to the importance of intelligent farming.

The germs of consumption are everywhere.

There is no way but to fight them.

If there is a history of weak lungs in the family, this fight must be constant and vigorous.

You must strike the disease, or it will strike you.

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Islander ..... " 15  
Danube ..... " 20  
Alki ..... " 25  
Islander ..... " 28

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## Answers to Questions.

By an Experienced Veterinarian.

As it is desired to make this column as interesting and valuable as possible to subscribers, advice is

pass off till about February. The horse, however, still has a bad cough. He seems to almost strangle at times, chiefly while eating his oats. Appetite not very good, but he is in fair condition, and is being worked. 1. What had I better do to stop his cough? 2. Do you recommend bleeding? 3. What will stop diarrhoea in young calves?"

Answer—1. Blister his throat by rubbing in the following liniment: Turpentine, linseed oil, and ammonia, two ounces of each.

2. No.

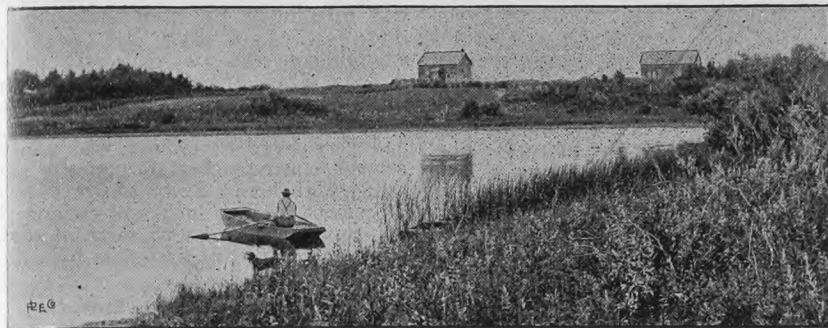
3. In treating diarrhoea in young calves

first noticed, it is quite hard. What can I do for it? 2. What is the cause of dandruff on horses, and what will cure it?"

Answer—1. Apply a blister to the capped hock, and after it has acted well and the scabs come off, paint the part daily with tincture of iodine. 2. Dandruff is composed of the minute outer cells of the skin which flake off in little scales. There is nothing like elbow grease and a good brush for it.

## The Progressive Farmer.

The influence of a practical, progressive farmer on his fellow-farmers is wonderful. He need not say a word, but go on with his work, and his neighbors will feel his influence just the same. It affects them in an unconscious manner. Put a hustling, wide-awake farmer in a sleepy-head neighborhood, and in less than two years there will have occurred a great change. The old fogies will watch the good work go on, until they have been constrained to do likewise. If there were only a few good farmers in every county, the entire lump would soon be well leavened. This country wants soundly progressive and practical agriculturalists; it needs more goaheadativeness in its fields, and until it has learned the proper use of sense, success will be at the ratio of 1 to 16 failures. The silent influence of a good example will do more for the welfare of our farmers than a dozen lectures. This influence is exerted by hustling men who have very little to say; they are always at work, attending to their own business. In some communities, if a farmer writes a short article for an agricultural paper, his neighbors laugh and call him a book-farmer. I observe that the successful farmers of the day are intelligent common-sense men, who do all they can for the betterment of their fellow-farmers.—Rural World.



Scene near Rapid City, Man.

given in it free in answer to questions on veterinary matters. Enquiries must in all cases be accompanied by the name and address of the subscriber, but the name will not be published if so desired. Free answers are only given in our columns. Persons requiring answers sent them privately by mail must enclose a fee of \$1.50. All enquiries must be plainly written, and symptoms clearly but briefly set forth.

### Pernicious Anæmia.

D. M., Gladstone—Horse was sick for three weeks at New Year's. He got very thin, swelled under belly and sheath, color went out of eyes, lips, etc.; was also attended by high fever. Vet. called it water anaemia, and said he could not live. However, he has recovered, and now looks very well, but occasionally takes spells of rumbling in stomach, while sides heave like a mare in foal, and he foams at the mouth. Sometimes he acts as though he had hiccoughs. This is followed by the passing of a lot of wind, and the spitting out of a quantity of slimy matter. Have also noticed that since sickness at New Year's he makes water rather frequently. There have been a number of horses around which have been somewhat similarly affected as this one was, and some have died. During sickness he was able to eat heartily. What do you think of it?

Answer—Your horse has had a severe attack of pernicious anaemia, better known to the farmers as "swamp fever." As a result, the digestion has been injured and the horse now has attacks of indigestion with flatulence. Flatulence of the stomach, or tympanites, is a dangerous condition, sometimes leading to rupture of the stomach and death. You should try to prevent these attacks by great care in feeding; avoid feeding grain when he is tired, and never give more than a certain quantity. Water before feeding, and do not feed anything unusual, except in small quantities, until its effect is noted.

### Sore Throat.—Diarrhoea

Reader, Seeburn:—"Horse rising four years old last harvest took what some called la grippe. This started first with a cough, then loss of appetite. Doctored the horse, and in about two weeks he began to recover somewhat. But he became very lame in first one front leg, then the other. The lameness did not

it is well to remember that it is frequently the result of an effort of nature to get rid of irritating matters in the intestinal tract. These may result from indigestion, and this, in turn, be caused by something unwholesome in the food or surroundings. The stable or stall in which the calves are kept should be kept scrupulously clean and sprinkled with chloride of lime. If the calves are sucking, see that their mothers are healthy (no inflammation of the udder), and the food wholesome and suitable. For curative treatment begin by giving each calf from one to two ounces of castor oil, according to size. When that has operated, give to



Neepawa Butter Factory, Neepawa, Man.

each one, three times a day, one drachm of nitrate of bismuth, fifteen grains of salol, and one drachm of precipitated chalk. This is to be shaken up in half a pint of linseed gruel and given from a bottle. In some cases it is necessary to take the calf from the mother and feed it by hand on boiled milk, giving a tablespoonful of lime water in it at each feed.

### Capped Hock—Dandruff.

S.H., Fleming, Alta.: 1. "I have a horse 3 years old with a capped hock; first noticed it about January 1st last, favors leg slightly, swelling is smaller than when

An English country squire, who wished to make an entry at an agricultural exhibition, wrote thus to the secretary: "Please put me down on your list of cattle for a calf."

A consular report, recently issued, gives some interesting particulars of the dairy industry in Sweden. The number of cows in that country is about 1,500,000, and the average yield of milk is 350 gallons per cow. In 1896 about 175,000,000 gallons were made into butter and cheese, the greater part of the butter being exported to England, where it is generally sold as Danish.



While our columns are always open for the discussion of any relevant subject, we do not necessarily endorse the opinions of all contributors. Correspondents will kindly write on one side of the sheet only and in every case give the name—not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. All correspondence will be subject to revision.

### Sheep and Weeds.

Alex. McLay, Horse Hills, Alberta, sends us the following condensed statement of his experience in killing annual weeds near Edmonton:—I have been a subscriber to your valuable paper for over one year, and during that time have read a good many articles on summer fallowing, some of which I have tried with good success, but none equalled the following: Two years ago I had a piece of land, about ten acres, which I did not crop on account of buckwheat and pigweed. I had it already fenced all round, except on one side, so I had only to put up a temporary fence on that side. I then turned in a bunch of sheep, and the way they cleaned out those weeds convinced me that that was the easiest way and the best to summer fallow. The sheep thrive well, and scattered their manure as evenly over the land as if it had been sown. When the pasture got bare, I turned the sheep out for a few days now and again, until the young weeds got a start, and it surprised me how many crops of weeds came up during the summer. In the fall the land was as black as if it had been newly plowed, and not a weed in sight. I have often heard farmers growling about this country being so bad for growing weeds, but I have long since come to the conclusion that God does all things well. Without pigweed and buckwheat we would have no fertilizer so handy as these two weeds. When plowed under when young and tender they act the same as clover to enrich the soil. The following spring I plowed about six acres of this land; the other four I disked once and then harrowed. I sowed wheat with a seed drill about 1½ bushels per acre, and I never saw a finer crop of wheat grown. The piece I did not plow grew the best crop. And not a weed of any kind came up. The result was the finest sample of Red Fyfe that came to Mr. Ritchie's elevator at South Edmonton. I have come to the conclusion that the man who keeps a bunch of sheep and works on this plan will never have a run-out farm. All you want to do is to increase your sheep as you increase your acreage. The sheep as a weed-destroyer cannot be beaten. You can, in winter, feed them tailings of all kinds without chopping, and they thoroughly digest every seed. Pigs, on the other hand, do not.

Editorial Note.—This is about a model farmer's letter. He tells what he has to say concisely and correctly, and his experience only confirms all The Farmer has already said of sheep as weed-destroyers. With a larger area and a disk, say twice in the fallow year, the job would have been even more effectual for weed destruction, as more of the seeds would have been induced to germinate. There are two good reasons for the superiority of the crop on the disked land. First.—There was ample food on the surface for a choice stand of grain, and a firm bed underneath the disk would prevent excessive straw growth, at the same time hastening by a day or two the

ripening of the grain. Second.—Deep spring plowing tends to prolong the growing period and bring more straw, with lower grade of wheat. A fine surface and firm below is the ideal seed-bed for wheat, especially at Edmonton.

### Artichokes.

W. Kitson, Burnside, writes:—"Referring to John Allen's question, 'How to Kill Artichokes,' let me say, if he will notice about the last of July or early in August, he will find the old artichokes are exhausted, while the new tubers are not yet formed. If at this stage he will plow them under, leaving no foliage above ground, he will kill them. If the tops are left out, they simply grow right along. Swine do well on them for about three months in the year, but their rooting simply cultivates them. Hence swine do not kill them. I speak from personal knowledge when I say the more the pigs root for them the greater crop of this pest in a grain field is produced."

### Big Calves.

Robert H. James, Arden, Man, writes:—"I see by your valuable paper that you wanted me to tell you all particulars about the cow which dropped the 110-lb. calf. She was let dry about December 1, and she was running out of doors all winter. Had a big shed made of straw to lay in at night. She was fed on hay twice a day, and had the straw stack to run at in the day besides. She never had anything else till two weeks before she calved. Then she had a gallon of bran night and morning, soaked with boiling water, and cold water to fill the pail. That is all she had. The cow is eight years old, and is a good size; would weigh about 900 lbs. She was in fair order. The bull is Lord Gough, three years and a half old, Polled Angus. Since I wrote last another cow has calved. Her calf weighed 116 pounds when nine hours old. This cow is bigger boned than the first. She is seven years old. She was fed just the same as the other, only she was put in the stable, and tied up at night, and ran out all day. She got nothing but hay and straw, and did not have bran. She was fat enough without it. The same bull sired this calf."

### Concrete Flooring.

A. T. Fotheringham, Grenfell, writes:—"I have been much interested in the various plans proposed in The Nor'-West Farmer for barns recently. I find that one very important matter has not been touched on, viz., the floor. I purpose building, and would like advice on a plan which I think of adopting. Plank floors are expensive and unhealthy, absorbing, as they do, a large amount of liquid matter, and permitting a good deal also to soak into the ground beneath, where it collects from year to year to breed disease. Economically and hygienically, I think a cement floor better. The principal cost would be the cement. The work could all be done by unskilled labor, or by farmers themselves. First, I would cover the whole area of the floor with large stones laid closely together, and as evenly as possible. Then I would fill in between with smaller ones and gravel well-tramped down. On top of this cement of proper consistency and depth would be spread, care being taken in the construction to have the stalls where the animals stand with a slight descent towards the passageway when completed. I would then floor the stalls with 2x4 scantling one inch apart, constructed in the form of a door, with hinges so that it could be turned up on edge to admit of

frequent cleaning underneath. The advantage of an impervious floor is obvious. "For my benefit, as well as for your readers, would you please give your opinion on this matter. What would be the proper kind of cement, and its cost, and what its proper composition with sand and lime? I presume the same would answer for cisterns."

Answer—Mr. Fotheringham is quite sound in his views. The only drawback is the cost of cement and the risk of unskilled hands doing the work so poorly that it breaks up in a short time. The government of Manitoba is this summer bringing up Mr. Usher, a practical cement man, for institute work, and his estimates will give fuller light on the subject of cements. Good water lime makes good enough concrete, and that, faced with an inch of clean, sharp sand and hydraulic cement, will make a capital floor—two of sand to one of cement. The writer has had very large experience with Portland cement concrete, but the cement comes rather high here. Seven of gravel to one of cement for two inches of concrete laid on stone and faced with three of sand to one of cement, made first-class barn floors.

### Breeding the Sow.

A correspondent writes:—"At what length of time after farrowing is it generally possible to mate a sow? Most persons think that if one raises two litters of



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Nov. 24th, 1897.  
Dear Sir,—I used your Fleming's Lump Jaw Cure last spring on an aged cow. Two applications effected a complete cure. A neighbor used it on a two-year-old heifer with the same result.  
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W. J. Fleming, Prince Albert, N.W.T.

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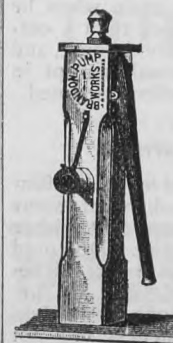
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pigs a year they do pretty well, and probably they are correct. I heard two intelligent farmers (one of them a leading breeder) discussing the question as to whether three litters could not be raised by mating the sow three days after farrowing. Both of them seemed to think it possible, and one even claimed to have known of its being done. Have any of the readers of *The Farmer* had any experience along this line, and with what result?

Answer.—It may be possible to breed a sow thrice in one year, but where would the profit come in? A well-grown sow of the right sort can raise two litters a year and nurse one before being served for the other. Two dozen pigs a year is enough. Immature sows should only be bred once. What say our pork-raising readers on this point?

#### A Four-legged Chicken.

A. L. Sinclair, Strathclair, writes:—"Among a batch of recently hatched chicks on my farm there is one with four legs. Would the same be of much value to any of the museums?"

Answer.—It is not, so far as we know, worth much, though a rare thing.

#### Farm Book-keeping.

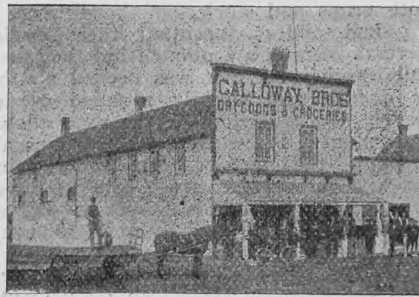
A subscriber at Plumas, Man., sends the following remarks on Mr. Wemyss' paper in our last issue: "He says that this farm of 250 acres at \$5, and other investments required to start with, amount to \$6,700, and the interest on same, at 7 per cent., \$469. If he has all that money himself he can spend it, but no prudent banker would lend half the sum for any such purpose. He starts on far too expensive a scale, and could get good land free, or at much lower cost. A good enough house can be had at \$300 till he has earned enough out of the land to pay for a better. Then, what does he want with ten horses to cultivate 125 acres? Half that number is enough for all the work he does with them and he can start with fewer cattle and very soon increase them if he knows his business. Why does he raise as many oats as wheat, if his land is at all worth \$5? If it is new, he will raise far more wheat than oats and barley. His average for wheat is 18 bushels; for oats, 30; but if he bought right he ought to have a much higher yield. It seems to me that the man who began on such an expensive scale to get such very ordinary results had more money than he knew how to use wisely, and he and his sons can hardly be thoroughbred workaday farmers."

Editorial Note.—In his estimate, Mr. Wemyss assumes that money so laid out on a farm ought to give as good interest as any other investment, and if it is his own money he spends it should bring him as good interest there as if laid out on good city property or lent on mortgage on first-rate security. In that he is quite sound, but the criticism on his building, stocking and working expenses comes nearer the mark, and doubtless Mr. Wemyss will have something to say in defence of that part of his statement.

#### An Epistle General.

Our old friend and valued correspondent, Walter Brydon, Neepawa, sends us the following characteristic jottings. Come again, Walter, whenever you have time. You are quite right about the name on the portrait. The city editor fixed that. There is only one Walter Lynch. Mr. Brydon says: "Your March issue to hand, and, in the language of the day, is 'out of sight' I may be wrong, but on looking over the pictures of the Pure

Bred Cattle Breeders' Association, I should fancy that our friend Walter Lynch has a twin brother in the person of Jas. Dale. In your February issue I see Mr. Laing takes exception to some of my statements about the pocket gopher.



Galloway Bros. Store, Gladstone, Man.

I may jump at conclusions too hasty, but never for a moment thought that they would accommodate the grey fellow the way Mr. Laing mentions. I have often plowed up wheat in their runs, and always the whole head. If they do not want the wheat, I can't see why they want a hole under every stook in the field. Well, maybe not every stook, but given time, I believe they would manage it. They shove out the dirt when digging, and don't take time to turn round, but back



Residence of T. L. Morton, M.P.P.  
Gladstone, Man.

into their holes again. Neither do I think they carry out the dirt in their pockets, or else they have a patent ejector, as they work very lively. In fact, they come out and in again so quick that one is in doubt as to having seen them. Mr. L. must have a different breed, as no school children would play with these, as I have seen them show fight to a dog. I will send you one this summer if I don't forget. Talking of not believing everything you read or hear, isn't that yarn



Gladstone Creamery, Gladstone, Man.

about lice going to cows eyes for a drink just a little far-fetched. I have heard of lumbermen wearing such a belt, but it wasn't worn to keep lice out of their eyes. I see quite an argument is going on about selling stockers. As far as this country

is concerned, we have been selling them for years, and no one thought it wrong until this year. Why, my, oh! my, don't sell them! You'll get far more in the fall, or maybe next year; or keep them till they are three years. I believe a man should sell whenever he gets what he thinks is their value. Another thing, perhaps by selling the yearlings he can keep more cows, or, if pasture is scarce, he can't keep so many cattle. About fruit raising. Wouldn't it be a good idea to put in an acre or two extra of wheat, and say: 'This is to go for the larger sorts of fruits—apples, plums and pears and the like—instead of buying trees and wasting time generally over them. Before closing I must compliment you on the improvement of your paper. It's refreshing to see the strides it is making.'

L. G. Bell, Jr., Qu'Appelle Station, writes:—"Herewith I express my sincere thanks to Mr. J. B. Power for his kind and very satisfactory answers to my questions re "Cattle on Summer Pasture," on Page 146 of the April Farmer, and to yourself for so promptly obtaining for me the information I desired. Might I suggest to my fellow readers of *The Farmer* that they should ask for explanations of the questions they do not understand if they meet them in its pages."

#### The Promise of the May.

Blithe May comes tripping o'er the lea;  
A fair and winsome maid is she,  
And just as sweet as sweet can be  
The pleasures in her train.

The starry nights, the sunny days,  
The bursting buds in bowery ways,  
The mating birds' gay roundelays,  
The springing grass and grain.

The deep bloom-drifted apple trees,  
With perfumes for each passing breeze,  
Where toil the happy humming bees  
For precious store of sweets;

The rippling laugh of truant rills  
At hide and seek among the hills;  
The quickened life that softly thrills  
And in earth's bosom beats.

The note of labor fresh and strong  
From early morn till evensong;  
The fresh'ning hills and vales among,  
Where farmers are afield.

May whispers promise sweetly fair  
In earth and sky and balmy air.  
Of plenteous harvest, and to spare,  
Which this glad year shall yield.

O, skies! send down your timely rain,  
O, earth! put forth your fruit and grain,  
That not this year shall toil in vain  
Be lavished on the lands.

O, brain and brawn, and skilled hand true;  
The hungry world hath need of you  
To fill the granaries anew  
With good gifts from His hands.

—Dart Fairthorne, in *Vick's Magazine*  
for May.

An amusing view of matrimony is that presented in a story told of two Scotchmen.

A country laird, at his death, left his property in equal shares to his two sons, who continued to live most contentedly together for many years. At last, however, one of them said to the other:—

"Tam, we're getting to be auld men, you tak a wife, and when I die, you'll get my share o' the land."

"Na, na, Jeems," said the other; "You're the youngest and the maist likely; you take a wife, and when I die you'll get my share, mon."

"That's always the way wi' you Tam," said the first brother, "when there's any fash or trouble, I must take it all; you'll dae naething."



### Manitou Again.

A few months back I visited this district mainly to get the latest pointers in building. Stock-feeding barns have been going up all round for years, and this paper always wants to see the best there is going. Fattening well-graded cattle for the sake of the manure as well as the profit on the meat has been for years followed with success, and those fine buildings have been put up and paid for out of the profits. But I cannot find any sign of profit this year, and suspect that if the grain fed had been sold on the market and the cattle sold abroad this year's feeders would have been in pocket. Four cents is the highest price I could hear of, and I am told some well-finished cattle had to be sold for less. But no man in any line of business can make money right through; he must make the fat fry the lean, and next year's prices may make up the shortage on this year's beef-making returns.

I took a cast northeast to where some of the best patrons of the creamery can be seen. Two of these have gone in past years pretty freely into dairy work, first cheese and latterly cream. But these two, Messrs. Davidson and Crampton, are either selling out stock or letting the calves suck. As I see things, dairying will not pay if help must be hired, and as families grow up and want to go out into the world, milking comes to be less profitable. Mr. Crampton wants to try Galloyay bulls on his herd. I have seen capital crosses made that way, but in that district, I might almost say all others where I visit, the Shorthorn bull, if worthy the name, is the favorite and fills the bill. W. E. Baldwin, after using for years one of the very best farmer's Shorthorns I know, has invested in Joe Lawrence's Indian Warrior, with which so far he is well satisfied. So long as he can get calves that is a bull that should satisfy any breeder, however ambitious. The grade females of Mr. Baldwin's herd are pictures worth seeing, mostly roan. His next neighbor, Mr. Motheral, has his beef cattle still on hand, some of them four years old and well-finished. From the east he lately brought up a young bull and four females that I expect to hear more of by and by, and nice horses, one a pedigreed Clyde mare of very good sort.

R. D. Foley knows a good Shorthorn when he sees it, and has had some good young stock from his young bull, "The Korker," 1st at Winnipeg in 1896, afterwards sold to Mr. Menzies, Shoal Lake. His next neighbor, John S. Robson, has always a good stock of breeding females, and a lot of good yearlings to sell. He is now about cleaned out of last year's crop, but has two or three promising youngsters coming on. His bull is from J. I. Davidson, a guarantee for growth and feeding quality. His last bull, a son of Lister's Daisy Earl, left good stock, in which milk as well as beef showed well up. His 7-year-old stallion, a registered grand-son of Darnley (222), I think very highly of as a sire for farm horses of medium weight and good action. I wish we had a few more of the same sort in the country. Mr. Robson has given a good deal of attention recently to Brome grass, for which his land is well suited. He

finds it come ten days earlier than any other sort and safe from winter killing.

The more I know of this district the more I value it for stock raising, and about the best wheat I ever saw I got here twelve years ago. The shale underlying it is a guarantee for soundness in both crops and stock.

I had almost forgotten their roads. Several years ago I pointed out that they built up wherever that was needed a rather narrow and slightly rounded grade, leaving the two sides of the road allowance alone. There are many swamps all through the district, but the grades through these swamps are firm to travel on, and on the whole I see no district where, with the same drawbacks, so much good road work has been done at such moderate expense. Farmers dissatisfied with the roads in their own municipality could get valuable pointers by applying to the road authorities of Manitou.

I took a run to Middlechurch to see the recent additions made to his herd by W. S. Lister. Prices have ruled higher this year than ever before for Shorthorns of every degree of merit, and Mr. Lister has not fallen far behind the best in his desire to keep his herd up to date. I think his own stock capital specimens of blocky up-to-date cattle. The 2-year-old bull he showed last summer at Winnipeg has filled out wonderfully, and several of his females are of the same pattern. Some of them are in higher condition than I would care for, but Mr. Lister has the Industrial in his eye and does not believe in forcing it all at the last moment. The young roan bull from Arthur Johnston, the red cow bought at the Isaacs sale, and one of the Daisy's of Strathallan strike me specially. This last cow is not up in flesh and would not strike most people as out of the ordinary, but her family are noted for the number of prize-winners they have thrown, and that is the secret of their popularity. This cow has a rather effeminate look, but her calves will take to the sire sure, and if he is of the low-legged, wide sort, with heavy front and hind quarters, and she is a good mother and nurse, the offspring is pretty certain to be a model. No grades

are kept on the Lister farm, and out of the 50 head now on the farm I expect a good many entries and not a few winners at the Industrial. Old Gravesend's Heir, so long known in the ring, last winter went the way of all flesh, liver disease being the reported cause of his death, but I prefer the two young bulls now coming on to his style. Easy feeding is a first essential, and they have it, with style as well.

I learned a good thing lately that is worth noting. A friend of mine let his farm, which had on it a nice well, such as D. B. Lowe, of Union Point, has recommended in these pages. It was a good size and struck the occupants when they entered last fall as the very place to grow mushrooms all winter. So it was filled with warm horse manure and the mushrooms started. There are very few farmers enterprising enough to raise their own mushrooms all winter, and after I have learned how the ice crop was arranged for I shall report progress.

R. W. M.

### Notes by the Way.

There are some farmers who have "no time for reading." There are some of them who even have no time to live—they just "hang out." Generally speaking, the man who says and thinks he has no time to read will find that the secret is that he has no inclination that way. Of course, at this busy season there is so much work upon the farm which demands attention that the time for reading is necessarily limited, but no thinking farmer can afford to give up his agricultural journal or newspaper entirely. The loss attending such a course is too obvious to require proof. At this busy time, however, more particularly than at any other season, one has to be careful in the selection of the matter read. Into far too many Manitoba households there are coming a great number of papers from the other side of the line. A very few of these are good enough, but, in many cases the ones which float across the line are the very scum of Yankee

## DOCTORS DON'T DENY IT.

### The frank testimony of a famous physician.

When Dr. Ayer announced his Sarsaparilla to the world, he at once found the physicians his friends. Such a remedy was what they had looked for, and they were prompt to appreciate its merits and prescribe it. Perhaps no medicine—known as a patent medicine—is so generally administered and prescribed by physicians as Dr. Ayer's Sarsaparilla for blood diseases, and diseases of the skin that indicate a tainted condition of the blood. Experience has proved it to be a specific in such diseases, and sores of long standing, old ulcers, chronic rheumatism, and many other like forms of disease have yielded to the persevering use of Dr. Ayer's Sarsaparilla after other medicines had utterly failed. The testimonials received from physicians to the value of this remedy would fill a volume. Here is one leaf signed by Rich'd H. Lawrence, M. D., Baltimore, Md.

"It affords me pleasure to bear testimony to the success which your preparation of Sarsaparilla has had in the treatment of cutaneous and other diseases arising from a vitiated condition of the blood. Were it necessary, I might give you the names of at least fifty individuals who have been cured of long-standing complaints simply by the administration of Dr. Ayer's Sarsaparilla. One very remarkable instance was that of a quite old woman who had lived at Catonsville, near this city. She had been

afflicted with the rheumatism for three years, and had taken as she had informed me, more than one hundred dollars' worth of medicine to obtain relief, yet without any beneficial result. I advised her to try a bottle of Dr. Ayer's Sarsaparilla and told her that if it failed to do her good, I would refund the money. A short time afterward, I learned that it had cured her, and a neighbor of hers similarly afflicted was also entirely relieved of his complaint by its use. This is the universal result of the administration of your Sarsaparilla. It is without exception, the best blood purifier with which I am acquainted."

There is no other similar medicine can show a similar record. Others have imitated the remedy. They can't imitate the record. Dr. Ayer's Sarsaparilla has the friendship of the physician and the favor of the family, because it cures. It fulfills all promises made for it. It has healed thousands of people of the most malignant diseases that can mutilate mankind. Nothing has ever superceded it and nothing ever will until a medicine is made that can show a record of cures greater in number and equal in wonder to those wrought by Dr. Ayer's Sarsaparilla. Dr. Ayer's Curebook, a story of cures told by the cured, is sent free on request by the J. C. Ayer Company, Lowell, Mass. Write for it.



journalism. They are first-rate for their purpose—but that is to light the morning fires. A short while ago I was at the home of a farmer, who said he was taking twenty papers. I looked over his list and found that there were only about three or four of them that were worth the time required to read them—the rest weren't worth shucks. Among the whole batch I don't believe there was a single Canadian journal. Generally, too, the man

ing the cheese-making months. The local demand has always been good, and the average price realized for the past five or six years has been in the neighborhood of nine cents per pound. He has never, till the past year, been able to keep the product till spring, but hereafter he believes he can make quite a good spec. by holding a quantity over winter. In private cheese-making he finds that he knows exactly how everything is con-

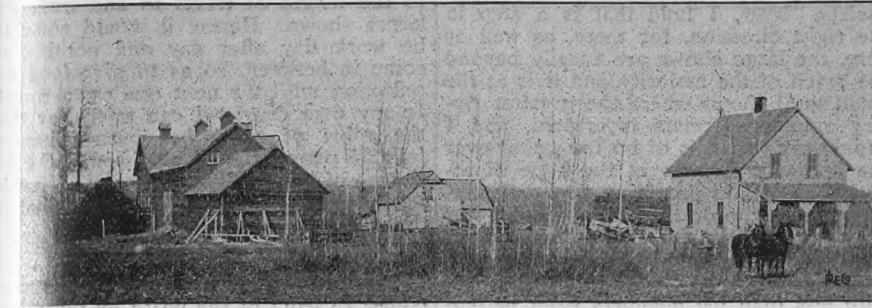
much reading matter in it for one dollar. The trouble could be a worse one!

\* \* \*

The popular idea of a bachelor's "shack" is that it is a rather poorly appointed place, and too often this opinion is justified by the facts. There are, however, many very gratifying exceptions to the rule. Especially on the matter of butter-making is the average bachelor supposed to know but very little, and in many cases perhaps it is a cause for thankfulness that it is so. But there are a few of them who know all about it and can place in the shade the average Manitoba dairymaid. A. F. Hutchison, of Arden, is one who has won a number of prizes at the local fairs, and makes an unusually good article. In a short conversation with Mr. Hutchison recently on the subject of butter-making, the writer asked him what he considered the chief reason that there is so large an amount of inferior butter made in the country. "To be candid," said he, "I believe the true reason in most cases is laziness, rather than lack of the conveniences or knowledge necessary to the producing of a first-class article, and, like every other fault, it carries its own punishment with it, for it is really more work to make poor butter than a first-rate article." This may seem to be rather a harsh conclusion to arrive at, but perhaps it is not so wide of the mark as we might wish it could be.

\* \* \*

There are different devices practised by farmers for the preservation of fence posts. Most men, however, just drive them down and let them take their chances. But if there is any country where it should pay to give a little attention to this matter, Manitoba is surely that spot. An old farmer, who has been making observations, says that he has found that a post which is loose in the ground will rot much quicker than one which is solid, because with every rain the water runs in alongside and gets in its work. In his opinion it pays to put posts in as solidly as possible, and then throw up a little mound of earth to turn the rains, also a good idea is to go round



Farm of Ed. Farquhar, near Franklin, Man.

Ed. Farquhar writes:—"My farm consists of  $3\frac{1}{4}$  sections, 3 miles north of Franklin. Being on the slope of the Riding Mountains, it is an easy farm to drain. The soil is the usual deep black loam. There are about 270 or 280 acres broken, of which I crop from 220 to 230 every year. One quarter had 100 acres of timber, but the storm of July, '93, blew most of it down. I came out in '88, and the average yield of wheat for the ten years has been about  $22\frac{1}{2}$  bushels per acre. Of these ten crops seven entirely escaped frost, two have been a little touched, and one ('96) had some 60 per cent. more or less damaged. Hitherto I have not gone in for mixed farming, so there is little to say about stock. I always keep more horses than are really needed, as I do not believe in overwork, either for man or beast. Of cows and pigs I only keep enough to supply the house. I take more interest in poultry. I am a native of Forfarshire, Scotland; was educated at Glenalmond, in the Perthshire Highlands, and at Oxford University. Before coming to this country I had never done a day's work. Speaking generally, I am well satisfied with the country, and think the climate splendidly healthy. It is, without doubt, the place for a man with a little capital who has made up his mind to do a little work. An experienced worker with a little money ought to make a certainty of getting on."

who thinks he is too poor to subscribe regularly to a fair share of good healthy papers, spends a nickel or dime every time he goes to town on some non-descript publication, and so pays enough to secure a good supply of first-class matter. To be sure, the reading, thoughtful class are overwhelmingly in the majority, but with so many and such good Canadian papers and journals issued at so reasonable rates, surely everyone can afford to have a good supply.

Ed. Note.—It is really amusing to see the quantity of trashy so-called farm papers produced south of the line. Augusta, Maine, is a hot-bed of such wishy-washy stories, and too many of them find their way here. Our best weeklies and agricultural papers here are better worth paying for than anything to be got in the States.

\* \* \*

Cheesemaking at home is a branch of farming of which most farmers here fight shy. But, of course, every rule has its exceptions, and J. M. Jamieson, of Gladstone, is one of the exceptions to this one. It is now fifteen years since he commenced with fifteen cows to make cheese, and he is still in the business and very well pleased with the success he has achieved. At the time when he started to manufacture, cheese was worth about 20 or 25 cents in Portage la Prairie, and there was so much greater demand for it than for butter that he was induced to go into the making of it. His annual make since that time, he says, has been about 6,000 lbs., and this year he is going into it even steeper with thirty cows. In an average season he makes about \$32 per cow. Two years ago he kept strict account, and found that his sixteen cows gave him \$38.25 each. He has found a good deal of difference in the per centage of casine in the milk in different seasons. An average with him is a trifle over one pound of cheese to ten of milk. His season for cheese-making is five months and a half, commencing about May 1st. This generally allows of the making of enough butter before this date for family use dur-

ducted and that everything is kept clean. Then, too, the keeping of a number of small accounts of so many patrons is a task avoided where a farmer is the "only frog in the puddle." So far, Mrs. Jamieson has been able to manage the whole work of making. The past term she attended the Dairy School at Winnipeg, and now they expect to be able to do even better than ever.

Ed. Note.—We have long enjoyed the personal acquaintance of Mr. Jamieson and his good wife, and gladly endorse all



Farm of John Kerr, Franklin, Man.

Mr. Kerr writes:—"The farm is  $1\frac{1}{4}$  miles from Franklin, is rather pleasantly situated on the south-eastern slope of the Riding Mountains and contains 350 acres. The splendid mountain stream Stony Creek supplies the farm with a never failing supply of water, and near its banks the house and barns are situated. Nearly 1000 trees have been planted to the north and west of the dwelling. Have been on the farm six years. When I took it, it was wild land, and I have devoted my efforts to growing wheat. Keep 10 horses, but as yet have not gone into other stock to any extent. Am not a farmer in the strict sense, and before coming to the Province was a carriage builder. I have in connection with farm a self-feeding and wind-stacking threshing machine."

our correspondent has to say about their dairy work. The strong point in their case is that they are not changing round every year or two. They stay with the work, grow year by year more skilful, and can take all out of the business there is in it.

\* \* \*

A Gladstone farmer, who has taken the Nor'-West Farmer ever since its inception, says he likes it very much, indeed, but he finds the fault that there is too

every year and tighten up any stray posts which may have been loosened.

\* \* \*

There are a good many dairymen this spring who are asking themselves if it would not pay them to purchase a cream separator. If the general satisfaction which seems to be felt by those farmers who have already trod the path before us may be taken as a criterion to their usefulness, they seem to be a good invest-

ment. I have come across a number of farmers who are using them, and all seem to be well pleased and maintain that the claims which are made for the machines are justified by their work, and "By their works ye shall know them" is a scriptural standard of judgment.

G. B.

### Sales of Farm Lands.

There can be no better criterion of the advance in the prospects in this country than the sales of such companies as the C. P. R. and Canada Northwest Land Companies. No attempt is made to push sales, and a fair price on fair terms is always asked from purchasers. Yet in the four months ending April 30, 1898, over a quarter million dollars worth more land has been sold than was sold in the same way in 1897, a fair average year. The figures are as follows:—

#### C. P. R. SALES.

1897.		1898.	
Acres	Price	Acres	Price
Jan. . . . . 9443	\$33,872	Jan. . . . . 22044	\$72,925
Feb. . . . . 8164	27,574	Feb. . . . . 20650	66,399
Mar. . . . . 8727	29,080	Mar. . . . . 33421	109,010
April . . . . . 10786	37,146	April . . . . . 43146	140,276
	37120		119261
	\$127,672		\$388,610
C. P. R., 1897 . . . . .	37120	Acres	Price
1898 . . . . .	119261		\$127,672
Gain . . . . .	\$2140		\$260,938

#### C. N. W. LAND CO. SALES.

1897.		1898.	
Acres	Price	Acres	Price
Jan. . . . . 1597	\$ 8,674	Jan. . . . . 2318	\$12,534
Feb. . . . . 2587	8,836	Feb. . . . . 2079	11,356
Mar. . . . . 2080	10,908	Mar. . . . . 5356	27,890
April . . . . . 4160	22,710	April . . . . . 4191	22,794
	10424		13945
	\$50,628		\$74,574
C. N. W., 1897 . . . . .	10,424	Acres	Price
1898 . . . . .	13,945		\$50,628
Gain . . . . .	3521		\$23,946

### Farmers' Institute Meetings.

A series of meetings will be held throughout the Province, commencing June 27 and continuing until July 2. It is the present intention to have a round-up meeting at Brandon on Monday evening, July 4, and the Experimental Farm will be visited on Tuesday afternoon, July 5. Besides local speakers, there will be Jas. Fletcher, of the Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa; Isaac Usher, of Queens-ton, Ont., and Mr. Willson, editor of the Dairy Reporter, Elgin, Ill. The latter speakers will attend meeting from July 6 to 9. Some new local speakers will be put in the field, the object of the Minister of Agriculture being to put before farmers any information from reliable sources that will prove of practical interest and profit. It should be clearly understood that the work of these speakers will not be confined to farmers institutes alone. Agricultural societies applying for meetings can have arrangements made for supply, always provided such applications are made in good time, so as to economize the time of speakers. The dates and different speakers have not been arranged at the time of our going to press. A complete programme will appear in our next issue.

### Live Stock Impounded.

Menota—Sec. 18, Tp. 3, R. 25W—One horse, color dark bay, about three years old (entire or reglan), with white spot on forehead.—R. J. Hartry.

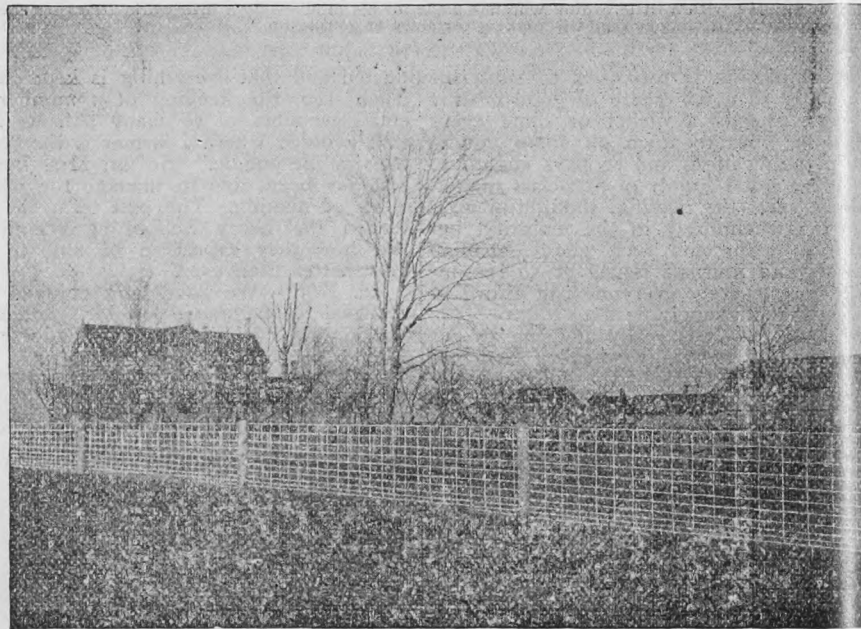
### Our Local Shows.

By *Prairie, Rothbury, Assa.*

I notice that the agricultural society of Northumberland, Eng., has decided to set aside the sum of \$1,500 for the purchase of thoroughbred bulls to be placed in different parts of the county where applied for, and for the use of members of said society. Now, I hold that is a step in the right direction, for there, as well as here, the large shows are usually beyond the reach of the majority, and it is at the small local shows where the greatest rivalry amongst farmers is created, and I should say that it is of no use going over the heads of farmers in the hope of securing it, always providing that the judges are men who do their work without fear or favor. Lately the Legislative Assembly of the Northwest Territories have passed into law an act debarring societies with less than 100 members from participation in the grant that they distribute. Henceforth it will only be obtainable by large societies, and one cannot be over-sanguine that they will do the same amount of good that the small societies would. There may be more exhibits, but by far and away fewer exhibitors than if they had been allowed to stand as they were.

One thing that has been in favor of the local shows is the amount of thoroughbred cattle that have gone into districts that never thought about them, all because I must beat my neighbor at the succeeding show for stock. Also, when the local show is held that is a holiday in the district; whereas, in the way that the Legislative Assembly now want them, farmers with small capital and no hired help following mixed farming would be debarred from having a holiday, owing to the length of travel to and from the larger shows. Hence, it would come to be work day after day and nothing to come in between, so as to give food for reflection until the next one came round. In my own district I can safely say that the value of cattle has been enhanced fully 25 per cent., and all through the influence of the small local shows. That in itself speaks for so much more capital in the country.

Just as we go to press the report comes to hand of the death by inflammation of the splendid Clydesdale stallion, "Ross Macgregor," whose recent purchase by J. A. S. Macmillan, Brandon, is referred to in another part of this issue. This is a heavy loss, not only to his owner, but to the draft horse breeders of the Brandon district, for no such horse has been imported for years, and we are beginning to feel the need of good horses.



Why bother with a cheap make-shift fence when you can get a thoroughly reliable fencing like the Page at 60 or 65 cents a rod? Get something worth while. A Page fence is there for your life-time and a perfect barrier against everything. For illustrated advertising matter, apply to local dealers, to THE PAGE FENCE CO., LTD., Walkerville, Ont., or to their Northwest agents, THE KATHBUN CO., Winnipeg.

# Galloway Bros.

"THE LIVE BUSINESS HOUSE OF THE WEST."

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

## General Merchandise & Cattle Exporters.

The largest stock, the greatest variety and the best value in Northwestern Manitoba. Samples and quotations on application. Orders by mail receive prompt and careful attention.

Established 1881.

GALLOWAY BROS., Gladstone, Man.





## Establishing a Dairy Herd.

By C. F. Thompson, Carberry.



Farm Residence of J. A. McGill, Neepawa, Man.

The first step I would take towards building up a good dairy herd is to exercise great care in selecting cows of a true dairy type, with good individual records at the pail and churn. Have them tested with a Babcock tester, if possible. We did not think one of our dairy cows was paying her way, so intended to sell her for beef, but on testing her she tested 5 per cent., thus proving her to be a profitable dairy cow. A dairyman is at sea without a Babcock tester. A good dairy cow should be wedge-shaped, broad behind, legs well apart, giving plenty of room for a good big udder, also should have a slim neck and a nice, neat head. I should take great care to see that she has large milk veins and good teats (being easy to milk), well placed on a fair sized udder.

The next step is to select a pure-bred sire from some well-established dairy breed. This is of the utmost importance in building up a dairy herd, as the progeny will bear even more of the bull's characteristics than his dam. Mr. Cruickshanks, in his advice to a young breeder, said, "Look well to the sire." It is best not to change your breed, but to follow the same line you started on, as your stock will be more uniform, and of course, a higher grade. It is best to put the calf, when it arrives, into a box or corner boarded off the stall within reach of the cow, but where it cannot suck. She should lick the calf dry, and as some heifers very reluctantly undertake the task, a very good plan is to sprinkle some bran over it, so as to induce her to commence her duty. Remove the calf directly it is licked dry, as neither cow nor calf frets so much for each other as when left together for some length of time and then separated. If the calf is allowed to suck at all it often causes trouble, as the mother frequently holds up her milk, causing caked udder, sore teat, which results in kicking, etc. The calf should be fed fresh milk for four or five

weeks, feeding three or four times a day, as its stomach is not strong enough to take sufficient milk in two meals, and is unable to properly digest large quantities. Thus nature provides for its taking small drinks frequently. After a month a gradual change from fresh to skimmed milk should be made, as cream is too expensive food, unless the calf be particularly valuable. A good substitute for the cream is a linseed gruel made by steeping a dessert spoonful of flax seed in a quart of warm water for 12 hours, giving only the essence and not the seed. This should

be continued until the calf is four or five months old at least. As the calf drinks very greedily, a large flow of saliva is started, so when she has finished a handful of dry bran should be put in the pail, as this uses up the saliva and the calf will not want to suck everything in sight. A wisp of hay hung within reach will soon teach her to eat, and she should then be

If the heifer is a good size and in a healthy condition, she should have her first calf when two years old; but, if small or delicate, it would be better to leave her six months longer. Great pains should be taken not to allow her udder to cake. This trouble can be avoided to a great extent by rubbing it well at the first appearance of redness or fever. A little grease applied helps to soften it considerably. But it is a good plan to rub the udder even before any sign of danger, as it helps to expand it, wards off any trouble and also accustoms her to being handled.

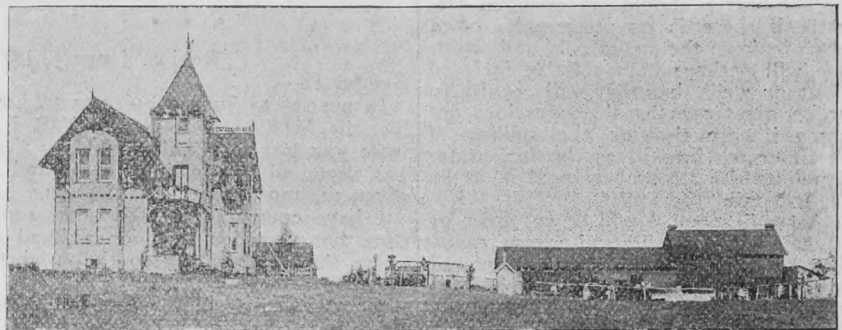
It is best to milk her ten or eleven months, and then let her go dry for about six or eight weeks before she has her second calf. When her milk period is well established she will not go back on it so readily. There are too many cows in this country that go dry in six or eight months; therefore, are dry six or eight weeks out of every eight or ten months, instead of out of a year, and we have to feed them the idle time for nothing.

Just a word as to milking. Be particular to milk the cow dry and at regular intervals twelve hours apart, say 6 a. m. and 6 p. m. Regularity and kindness will do much in building up a profitable dairy herd.

## Points for Patrons.

By J. W. Mitchell, Indian Head.

While co-operation between the patron and maker is essential to the turning out of a first-class product, and to the consequent success of any cheese factory or creamery, it is doubly essential in connection with a cream gathering creamery, as in the latter case the patron has the care, not only of the milk, but also of the cream up to the time that it is delivered to the cream gatherer or at the creamery, and only from good flavored cream can good butter be made. Consequently, we invite the hearty co-operation of the patrons with us in our joint work, and would



Farm Residence of Geo. Kerr, Franklin, Man.

Geo. Kerr writes:—"My farm is situated on the southern slope of the Riding Mountains, three miles north of Franklin, on the line of the M. & N. W. Railway. I have three quarter sections here, and one a mile south, on flats of Stony Creek, one of the finest streams in the Province. I have 80 acres, mostly hay land. The soil here is heavy dark loam, well suited for growing wheat, of which in 21 years' experience, I have had it slightly touched with frost twice, but have never been struck with hail on this place, although I have suffered by hail on other land I was working. Thirteen bushels of wheat to the acre is the least I have grown, and one year I had 90 acres which averaged 50 bushels per acre. I have 370 acres under cultivation and this spring am seeding about 340 acres. I came to this country from Wingham, Huron County, Ontario, in 1877, and settled here the same fall, being the first settler in this neighborhood, and with two of my brothers have been operating a saw-mill 14 miles north of here in the winter, and threshing in the fall, but I think wheat-growing has paid the best. I might say that I sold 1,000 bushels recently for 95c per bushel. I have 13 head of horses and about the same number of cattle."

given plenty of bulky food, in order to develop her digestive organs. The object in feeding dairy cows is to have them convert as much food as possible into milk; so, in feeding young heifers, the aim should be to produce bone and muscle, but not fat, for if allowed to become too fat they will have a tendency to put their feed to flesh and not to milk.

ask each patron of the creamery to read over the following carefully and to put it into practice as much as possible.

## MILKING COWS.

1. Milk regularly, and not at any time that may suit your convenience.
2. Be clean in milking. Use clean pails; milk the cows in a clean place where the

air is pure, and brush off the cows' flanks, udder and teats before placing the pail under her; milk with dry hands, as wetting the hands is a filthy practice.

#### UTENSILS TO USE AND THE CLEANING OF THEM.

3. Never use wooden, but always tin utensils for holding milk or cream — wooden utensils are hard to keep in good condition.

4. Be sure that all utensils used are perfectly clean before using. In cleaning utensils that have contained milk, first rinse them with tepid water, then wash with warm water, using a little washing soda frequently, and finish up by using hot or boiling water, then place them in a pure atmosphere and in the sun. A brush is much to be preferred to a cloth for washing, as a cloth is hard to keep clean and sweet. Never have the first water hot for washing milk off tin, as it coagulates a portion of the milk and causes it to adhere to the tin.

5. Be very careful in washing a separator bowl. Wash as indicated above, frequently using washing soda, and always ending with pure boiling water. Make sure that the bowl is sweet-smelling before using.

#### SEPARATING AND THE CARE OF MILK AND CREAM.

6. If the deep-setting system is adopted strain and set the milk before it has had time to cool; keep the water around it as cool as possible, the nearer to 40° the better. If the can is set in a tank of water, or else change the water frequently. Always skim within about 24 hours' time after setting.

7. Where separators are used also strain the milk. Care should be taken to separate the milk before it cools too much; it is not advisable to have the temperature of the milk below 85° when separating. The cream should be cooled down immediately after separating and before being put into the cold cream. Cream should be kept as cool as possible and should be sweet and clean flavored when delivered to the cream gatherer or at the creamery. Keep the cream can in a tank containing cold water and broken ice. The water should be changed frequently if there is no ice supply, often enough to keep the cream cold and sweet. Some will perhaps have suitable inclosed springs or wells, but they will require to exercise great care that the water does not become impure through the spilling of milk or cream into it, as the foul water will pollute the atmosphere, and it, in its turn, will taint the milk.

8. A small room should be set apart or built solely for a milk and cream room. Milk and cream should always be placed in a room in which the atmosphere is pure. No roots or vegetables of any kind, or anything that would be at all likely to taint the milk or cream, should be kept in the milk or cream room, or in a room opening into it. A room for milk or cream should have good ventilation; be located so that it will remain fairly cool; and should be whitewashed.

#### GENERAL NOTES.

1. Strain the milk through a very fine strainer immediately after milking. If cheese cloth be used be extremely careful in washing, scalding and airing it; when it ceases to smell sweet discard it immediately.

2. Do not neglect to store ice for another season.

3. To insure good returns cows must be well cared for; they must be treated kindly, be well fed, be salted regularly, and have free access to an abundant supply of pure water, for remember that milk is composed of nearly ninety per cent. water. In the winter cows should be kept

clean, fairly warm and well fed and cared for. A cow that comes out in spring poor will bring correspondingly poor returns to her owners.

4. Never dog cows or do anything to excite them. Undue excitement means a great reduction in both the quantity and the quality, or richness of a cow's milk; this has been proven conclusively by innumerable observations and experiments. Be kind to your cows, and it will repay you.

5. Have your skim milk tested to see that there is no undue loss through imperfect skimmings.

In concluding this article, I would again remind the patrons of the great necessity of scrupulous cleanliness in every department of their work, and of keeping the milk and cream cool and sweet and in a pure atmosphere.

The dog with a gold collar is still a dog.



*When buying why not get the best?*

## The Mikado... Cream Separator.

ASHFORD'S DAIRY KITCHEN.

Winnipeg, April 5th, 1897.

Gentlemen—

I have been using an EMPIRE MIKADO SEPARATOR now almost daily for the past year, and during that time it has given perfect satisfaction. It skims clean, works easily, and can be washed and put away in a few minutes.

Yours truly,

F. ASHFORD.

\* \* \*

Regina, January, 1897.

Gentlemen—

In answer to your enquiry as to how I like the MIKADO SEPARATOR I got from you last spring, I would say that it has done all you claim for it, and has given me most perfect satisfaction.

I have compared it with other separators, but consider that for a hand machine there is nothing in the market to equal it.

It runs easily, skims clean, and is very quickly washed and put away.

Yours truly,

D. A. McDONALD.

\* \* \*

Reaburn, January 11th, 1897.

Gentlemen—

It gives me great pleasure to testify to the merits of the MIKADO SEPARATOR I had from you last spring and which I have been using ever since.

I found it fully up to your representations, having tested it both as to capacity and clean skimming. It separates 250

One week of method is worth a month of go as you please.

The total export of butter from Sweden to England has increased in value from £8,016,000 in 1887 to £15,344,000 in 1896.

Whitewood Creamery Co. is in good spirits, and has let the cream-hauling for the season at 45c. per day less than last year.

Manitou creamery has engaged F. Lutley, dairy inspector at Winnipeg last winter, and expects an increase in cream over last year.

The province of Victoria, Australia, sent, in 1897 nearly 23,000,000 pounds of butter to England, all of it inspected by government before shipping.

Neepawa has held a creamery meeting with good promise of support for the season. A. K. Baird, Winnipeg, will be maker; J. W. Drysdale, secretary, and R. Halpenny, president.

lbs. per hour, and does it well, leaving hardly a trace of cream in the milk, is easy to work, easily cleaned, and has given me entire satisfaction.

Yours truly,

GEO. C. WEMYSS.

The above is for the 1896 Model, capacity 250 lbs. per hour.

April 16th, 1898.

After using your Separator two years, both winter and summer, we are well pleased with it in every way.

(Sd.) GEO. C. WEMYSS.

\* \* \*

THE HERMITAGE,

Headingley, April 1st, 1898.

In compliance with your request re MIKADO CREAM SEPARATOR, I take great pleasure in giving an unqualified recommendation either for summer or winter use, but particularly the latter. We have proved that double the quantity of butter can be made in the winter, saving a great deal of labor, expense in cans, and last, but not least, separated cream can be churned in half the time.

W. B. HALL.

As one who has spent almost a lifetime in toiling at dairy work, I would say since we got the Separator last July work has ended and pleasure begun. Profits have increased immensely and labor lightened wonderfully, and all in Headingley like the MIKADO better than any separator in use.

MRS. M. M. HALL.

## Manitoba Cream Separator and Supply Co.,

175 McDERMOT STREET,

General Agents for Manitoba and N.W.T.

WINNIPEG.



## Individuality and Type.

Prof. C. F. Curtis, of the Iowa agricultural station, discussing this subject in the *Breeders' Gazette*, says:—

"The dairy herd at the Iowa Agricultural College contains Jersey cows that make 400 lbs. of butter a year. It also contains a cow that is equally as well-bred in the most popular strains of this famous breed that does not produce over 125 lbs. of butter per year under the most favorable conditions and liberal feeding that can be furnished. One of these cows makes butter at a cost of not to exceed 5 cents per pound for feed at present prices of grain and hay; the other under similar conditions charges us from 15 to 20 cents for the feed consumed to make a pound of butter. This is an extreme variation, but there are always cows in every well-selected herd that make butter at double the cost of others under uniform conditions. Good breeding and dairy form are desirable, but it is necessary to study dairy capacity and practical results as well. No successful up-to-date dairyman should ignore this factor under present conditions, and it is even more essential for the eastern dairyman using high-priced feeds than for those in the west, where feed is more abundant. There are in every dairy herd selected by the ordinary methods, no matter what the breed or how carefully fed, some cows that are unprofitable producers as well as those that are money-makers. It is necessary that the intelligent and practical manager know the individual records."

## Care of Dairy Utensils.

The year book of the American Department of Agriculture gives the following instructions for the handling of wooden articles:—Churns, butter workers and other utensils made of wood and used for handling butter should have any small particles of butter adhering to them removed with cold water immediately after use. They may then be scalded with the first wash water if no albumen is present, which is usually the case on the butter worker and small wooden articles and on the churn when the butter has been washed in it. No article in the establishment is more likely to be slighted in cleaning than the churn. A few revolutions of the churn with some boiling water in it and a little of some cleaning material should be followed by a rinsing, with hot water. It should then be carefully inspected, and, if found necessary, again thoroughly cleaned and rinsed. The inside of the churn should be kept smooth. For this reason rough materials for cleaning are objectionable, as is also the use of large pieces of ice for cooling the cream in the churn. All wooden utensils should be scalded, or, better, steamed, after being washed. This treatment is especially necessary for the churn. Hot steam penetrates every corner and joint and gets into the wood enough to melt the fat that has been soaked up. It requires little time to attach a hose to the buttermilk outlet and steam the churn after washing it. When this is being done the cover must not be fastened down, or some damage may result from too great steam pressure. Care should be taken not to expose the churn too long to steam, as this might cause it to shrink and allow the joints to loosen. Care should also be taken to loosen the nuts on the binding rods of a new churn to allow the wood to swell. After cleaning and sterilizing wooden utensils, they should be inverted in a clean place where they can drain and be dried by fresh air. It is well to put them in the sun for a

short time, but not long enough to crack. Before the butter printer, ladles, and other articles made from wood are used they should be soaked in hot water and rinsed in cold water. The wood is caused to swell by the first treatment, thus closing the pores, and the surface is closed by the cold water so that the butter fat coming in contact with it is made hard and does not stick to it.

## Winter Butter at Fault.

A gentleman, who is familiar with the produce trade, complained to The Commercial about the poor condition of much of the butter reaching the market at present. Much of the butter coming in now, he said, is rolls, and a great deal gives evidence of being badly handled. The farmers are not making butter in large enough quantities to pack it in tubs, and they market it at country stores in rolls. Very often the butter is not wrapped at all, or, if wrapped, is put in some objectionable cloth. Sometimes the stores that receive the butter wrap it in common paper, and in some cases what is called oiled paper is used. These adhere to the butter, so that it has to be scraped when being sold by the produce dealer here. This makes the butter look greasy and generally undesirable in appearance. Besides there is loss of weight. On this account sometimes good, sweet butter is materially reduced in price, besides being slower sale and unsatisfactory to the commission dealer who receives it. The gentleman referred to went on to say that rolls should be wrapped in new bleached cotton, or, better still, in parchment paper, and if the country stores would do this they would find their shipments more readily saleable at better prices, and the cost of giving this increased care to produce would be amply repaid. He also strongly urged the use of parchment paper on the inside of butter tubs, so as to prevent the taste of the wood from permeating the butter. Storekeepers receiving butter in tubs, he added, should at once see that a nice covering of cloth is placed over the top of the butter, where this has not been done by the maker, after which the butter should be pressed in at the sides and covered with brine, so as to exclude the air and keep the contents fresh and sweet right to the top. It frequently happens that an inch or so at the top of the tub becomes tainted, which could be prevented by taking the precautions mentioned."—Commercial.

A woman who is weak, nervous and sleepless, and who has cold hands and feet, cannot feel and act like a well person. Carter's Iron Pills equalize the circulation, remove nervousness, and give strength and rest.

Mr. M. B. Smith, Portage la Prairie, Manitoba, says, in a recent letter to the Lawrence-Williams Co., Toronto, Ont., and who are the sole importers for Gombault's Caustic Balsam: "I have used your Balsam in cases of fistula, and find it excellent."

The latest western shipment from the Ontario Live Stock Association contained a Shorthorn bull for Mrs. Field, near Winnipeg; an Ayrshire bull for Alex. Lawrence, Gretna; two Shorthorn bulls for Fraser & Sons, Emerson; two Ayrshires for the Steeles, Glenboro; two Shorthorn heifers from J. Isaac for J. G. Barron, Carberry, and W. Chambers, Hayfield. The rest of the shipment will be divided along the line all the way to Calgary.

## Smut in Oats.

Prof. Saunders has recently issued a report of his experiments in treating seed oats for the prevention of smut. Potassium sulphide, in solution, the oats steeped for 24 hours, has been found effective to a large extent, but Bordeaux mixture, the oats a very smutty sample and steeped four hours, has been by far the most effective as well as cheapest. This is made of four lbs. bluestone, four lbs. lime newly slacked, and 40 gallons water, which made a complete cure. The use of bluestone alone, steeping the oats 10 to 20 minutes, has been followed by many farmers in Manitoba with ample success on ordinary clean seed, and for all practical purposes The Farmer can fully recommend it.

The need of a good Spring Medicine is almost universal and Hood's Sarsaparilla exactly meets this need. Be sure to get Hood's.

In our last issue a typographical error in Thos. Reid's advertisement made him say that \$2.50 was the price charged per setting of eggs. It should have read \$2.00.

Mrs. Charles Smith, of Jimes, Ohio, writes: "I have used every remedy for sick headache I could hear of for the past fifteen years, but Carter's Little Liver Pills did me more good than all the rest."



All the poetry, all the romance, all that is ideal in the wide, wide world, is bound up in that one word: "Motherhood." A woman's greatest happiness, her greatest duty and her greatest privilege is to become the mother of a healthy, happy child. Untold thousands of women fall short of this because of weakness and disease of their womanly-selves. Either they live childless lives, or for a brief spell are the mothers of puny, sickly children that bring them only pain, and leave them only sorrow.

The woman who suffers from weakness and disease of the distinctly feminine organs is certain to become an invalid. No woman can suffer in this way and be a healthy, happy, amiable wife and a competent mother. Troubles of this nature sap the strength, rack the nerves, paint lines of suffering upon the face, destroy the temper, make the once bright eyes dull and the once active brain sluggish, and transform a vivacious woman into a weak, sickly, invalid.

This is all wrong. It is all unnecessary. Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is a marvelous medicine for ailing women. It acts directly on the delicate and important organs that bear the burdens of maternity and makes them strong and healthy. It allays inflammation, heals ulceration, soothes pain and tones and builds up the nerves. It banishes the discomforts of the expectant months and makes baby's coming easy and almost painless. It guarantees the little new-comer's health and an ample supply of nourishment. Thousands of women have testified to its marvelous merits. An honest dealer will not endeavor to substitute some inferior preparation for the sake of an extra little selfish profit.

"I took Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription previous to confinement," writes Mrs. Corda Culpepper, of Tanks, Cottle Co., Texas, "and never did so well in my life. It is only two weeks and I am able to do my work."

In most healthy families you will find Dr. Pierce's Common Sense Medical Adviser. For a paper-covered copy send 31 one-cent stamps, to cover customs and mailing only. Cloth bound 50 stamps. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

# THE NOR'-WEST FARMER

ESTABLISHED 1882.

The only Agricultural Paper printed in Canada between Lake Superior and the Pacific Coast.

THE STOVEL COMPANY,  
PROPRIETORS.CORNER McDERMOT AVE. AND ARTHUR ST.  
WINNIPEG, MANITOBA.

SUBSCRIPTION to Canada or the U.S., \$1 a year, in advance. To Great Britain \$1.25 (5s. sterling). Agents wanted to canvass in every locality, to whom liberal commissions will be given.

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Transient advertisements, for less than three months, 15c. a line (each insertion). Terms for longer periods on application.

All advertisements estimated on the Nonpareil line—12 lines to an inch. A column contains 128 lines.

Copy for changes in advertisements should be sent in not later than the 20th of the month to ensure classified location in the next month's issue. Copy for new advertisements should reach the office by the 30th of each month.

## TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS.

It is the intention of the publishers of this paper to admit into their columns none but reliable advertisers, and we believe that all the advertisements in this paper are from such parties. If subscribers find any of them to be otherwise, we will esteem it a favour if they will advise us, and we will at any time give our personal attention to any complaints which we receive. Always mention this paper when answering advertisements, as advertisers often advertise different things in several papers.

## LETTERS.

Either on business or editorial matters, should be addressed simply "THE NOR'-WEST FARMER, Winnipeg," and not to any individual by name.

## Look at Your Subscription Label.

When you pay your subscription, watch the name label on the next two issues which you receive. On the first issue following payment, it might not give the correct date—the type-setting machine may make an error and the proof not be corrected before mailing day. But if the date is not correct on the SECOND issue please notify us by postal card.

**Look at the date label now.** Are you in arrears? Are you "paid up" to the present date? The label will tell you. If in arrears, please renew promptly.

WINNIPEG, MAY, 1898.



## ILLUSTRATION STATIONS.

The Farmer has more than once stated its conviction that there ought to be a government experiment station on a less expensive scale than that at Brandon, mainly for the exemplification of cultivation problems, grass and weeds being the principal points requiring elucidation. A very moderate sum, say \$2,500 a year laid out in a thrifty way, would be quite enough to supply to every farmer within reach pointers on crop rotation and weed killing, things about which the Dominion stations are practically silent. Such work to be of real practical utility must be worked out on a different scale altogether and on purely business principles. The actual time and cost of work expended on every operation from start to finish of the crop to be raised would require to be carefully noted, and the cost of the manures, if any are applied to each crop, would, if carefully detailed and summed up, furnish object lessons of incon-

testible accuracy to all who cared to follow them. Ontario is getting to be dotted all over with stations, on which little experiments are being worked out by an experimental union of the farmers themselves, and beside these, Mr. Fisher, the Dominion Minister, has applications for well nigh a dozen new pioneer stations of an almost as expensive character as our own western ones. Manitoba has no reasonable ground of objection to the Dominion farm at Brandon. In its own line it is in every way a model, and worked to the satisfaction, we might almost say to the delight, of every one who knows it. But that is not the place, and it can never be worked in the style that would fit it as a practical object lesson to the men who are perplexed by the overwhelming weed crop, cold clay soils and alkaline deposits of the Red River Valley. To do this is much more like an undertaking for the province itself than for the Dominion. One thing is pretty certain. If we are to wait till the Dominion does it, we may wait a long time. We want it now. Every year that we go without it means a loss to an important section of country that is much in need of sound improvement, to which such an example would very materially conduce. The fame of our weeds has gone far and wide. Only the other day a well-known Winnipeg real estate man was up in arms against a government immigration official for cautioning the new comers against buying old and weedy farms. It may be against the interest of the present owners that such purchasers are warned off bad bargains, but it is very much to the interest of the country that those who come here to cast their lot with us, and do their share to make the land more valuable, should have a fair start. If the land is weedy, as most of it undeniably is, the discount on that score should come out of the pocket of the seller and not of the buyer. But with a model farm, run without frills, or fancy salaries to men who do all their work with their coats on, we would soon be in a position to demonstrate to both old timers and new aspirants just what it would cost to put all such land in profitable working condition, as regards both cleanness and fertility, and so obviate the necessity for taking for granted or by guess the cost of reducing, say a Kildonan strip, or a Meadow Lea quarter section into a money-making farm. Nearness to Winnipeg will add very little to the value of the land saturated by alkali or spotted with gumbo, and in the interest of the district itself, as well as on the ground of fair dealing, we want, and want badly, an object lesson that nothing but such a station can ever supply.

Since the above was written, Prof. Robertson has issued his plans for something on the lines here suggested and applicable to every province of the Dominion. But he appears in this to have fallen into the mistake too common with government officials, small and great, all over the world, of forgetting or ignoring the work already being well and cheaply done in the same field. Ontario, to whose conditions Mr. Robertson can be no stranger, has already its Experimental Union, with between 2,000 and 3,000 live men as members, who undertake each year to carry on just such experiments in conformity to a programme drawn up and supervised by the government station at Guelph. That in itself is on the very lines proposed in the new scheme, yet

not a word is said about it. For the other provinces, a scheme, in which the local and federal governments co-operate, may be made very useful. But looking to what Mr. Robertson has to say on his scheme, we invite criticism from farmer readers, both on his plans and on the one we had outlined as very feasible for our own local requirements. Begin in the Red River Valley say we, because there good object lessons are most needed, and then spread out all you choose.

## PLOWING MATCHES.

Within the last few years there has been growing a strong feeling in favor of district plowing matches, which The Farmer has noticed with very special satisfaction. There is perhaps no country in the world where crops grow so easily after pretty rude methods of cultivation as here in the new Northwest. But as time rolls on that sort of work is found out to be very unsatisfactory, and it is also found that the man who takes pride in his work, and can plow a straight furrow, can do more work and to much better purpose than the cut and cover workman who has to go back and clean up the gores that somehow won't stay out of his best work. Among the younger men, too, there is growing up a very laudable ambition to do work that they and their fathers can point to as worthy of the older lands they came from. The Gibsons at Belmont and Elders at Blyth may be pointed to as young men, ambitious, as the old Scotch phrase goes, "to rive their fathers' banners," and there are all over the country good plowmen that can do work every skilled farmer must look on with pleasure. The plowing match is only the testing ground of the men, young and old, who like to do good work all the time.

What is good work? The best work in any line is the kind that answers best the purposes it is meant for and can be done within reasonable time. There is no time here to spend fiddling over an acre a day, and he is no plowman who cannot do decent work both in quantity and quality. That must be the aim of plowing here, and the sooner we get the business down to fixed rules of judging so much the better. Scotland and the north of England have long been known for the quality of their plowing. The matches are usually held on old grass land, as nearly equal in quality as possible, and the work so done is a marvel of neatness. The oldest match there of which any certain record is known was held by the Clackmannan Farmers' club in 1783. Eight years later, in the same district, forty plows turned out, and the champion of the year, Alex. Vertue, was engaged to plow on the royal farm at Windsor, taking his plow with him. The first day every one went to see him, and admired the work he made, but Hodge was jealous, and Vertue was warned never again to set foot on the farm. It was easier to shoot him than to imitate his work, and even the king could not protect him, so sent him home.

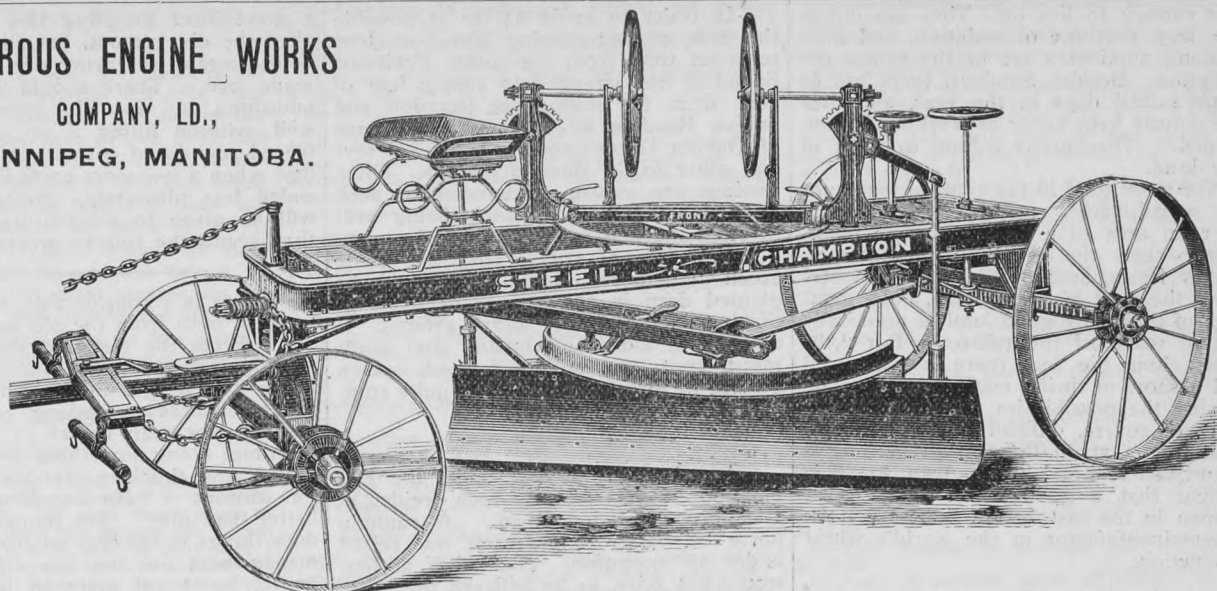
The National Society (Highland and Agricultural) began to hold matches in Dumfriesshire in 1801, and so great was the attraction that the Dragoon Guards from the nearest garrison had to be called



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in to keep the ground clear for the plowmen. Galloway bullocks as well as horses were used and so common became local matches that the national ones were discontinued. The southwest of Scotland and Northumberland have always been noted for splendid work, but last year their best men in a field of 91 competitors were beaten by a man from Perthshire, seconded by another from Aberdeen.

At these far-back matches only a quarter of an acre was done by each man, and some did it in an hour and a quarter, but the rate of an acre a day was allowed for in the judging. The great complaint of the farmers whose men and teams take part in the present day matches is, that far too much time is allowed and that for weeks before the big day no end of time is wasted trying to get in fine work at this slow rate. They complain with reason that instead of promoting good work the modern match costs them far more than it is worth. But be this as it may, the plowing match is as attractive now as it was nearly a century ago in the counties where plowing is done at its best.

It was objected to the work done at last year's matches here (two of the best being in South Brandon) that too much importance was attached to matters of no real consequence. For example, a man that cut a 13 or 13½-inch furrow with a 14-inch plow was held at fault. If this was so, it was a mistake. To plow with a 14-inch plow and two horses a good, clean, straight furrow, say 13½ by 5, in June or July, and do a good fair day's work, is what we want, and if other gauge plows are used the same principle may be insisted on. This as a main point and cleaning out the ground furrow properly, smaller points being allowed for and arranged for beforehand by the committee with the judges, each competitor being also forewarned as to the principles governing the final awards.

It is not only the plowman but the plows that are under test at such matches. To have a crack hand go into a match with his particular make and mould was the aim of every manufacturer at home, and it is quite legitimate to have the same influence at work here.

The success of the man depends a good deal on the team he works with, and this in itself is a good thing. Careful training and kindness are not a mere fancy, there is money in them, and to have a good

tempered, willing and intelligent team is in itself something to be proud of, and, if need be, rewarded. A coarse, hollering, swearing brute of a man is seldom noted for his skill in any line of business, and on a farm must fill an inferior place either in or out of a plowing match.

So far, we have only heard of Blyth, Wawanesa and Oak Lake being booked for matches this year. Why should not Manitou, Carberry and the Portage Plains have their matches? A good big stubble field near the show grounds at these last two places, with 20 or 30 plows to start the first year, should be aimed at even this year, and would be a worthy attraction to the best summer fair in the country. Even Winnipeg might do a more foolish thing than save \$250 out of its racing, tumbling and ballooning attractions to be offered in prizes to the best plowman in the province. So say we. What say you?

## CHEAP MONEY FOR FARMERS.

In our February issue we pointed out the importance of cheap money to the capable farmer with prudence enough to lay it out wisely. For, if not to be so laid out the more difficulty he has in borrowing the better it will be for him, as was very fully exemplified in our own experience here a dozen years ago. But, now that farming is business, and not as it often then was a speculation by men very unfit for what they tried to do, we would be greatly profited by having the use of money at very much lower rates of interest than is now asked, even on gilt-edged security. Our security is getting better every year, for our land is worth more money, is better farmed by better men, and our prospects are better, because not built on inflation or speculation, as was the case in the early eighties. The Premier of British Columbia recognizes the soundness of the principle we then laid down, and has introduced into the local legislature a bill for the organization of an Agriculturists' Credit Association, whose debentures shall be guaranteed by the government, the farmers thus obtaining for

the making of permanent improvements the low interest rate obtainable upon the high credit of the province. With proper safeguards, such a measure would do very much to make farming more pleasant because more profitable, here in Manitoba. Four and a half per cent. is high enough interest to pay on good landed mortgages, and a good deal less on temporary accommodation might be the rule if we get legislation that will protect the lender with fewer lawyers' fees in case of misunderstanding. Let the farmers look to this, and they will seldom be forced to sell produce at a discount when in want of a little ready money.

## SIBERIA AS A WHEAT PRODUCER

A commissioner from the Northwestern Miller has been through Siberia taking stock of its probabilities as a wheat-producing rival to this continent, once the great transcontinental railroad now being constructed, with its eastern terminus at Vladivostock, has been completed. He thinks that however valuable that road may be for strategic purposes, it cannot haul wheat to the seaboard, either east or west, at a rate that will make it a formidable rival to the middle States of the Union. Whichever way it is to travel, it will require from 2,000 to 3,000 miles of expensive land carriage as against the stretches of waterway that go to cheapen so much the cost of transport from the central valley of North America. It is very much like the C. P. R. shipping wheat at Vancouver via Montreal to compete with the route round Cape Horn.

The climate has considerable range, but the best of it is not much different from that of the Red River Valley. The government is doing all it can by cheap transport and free land to encourage settlement, and the result appears very much the same as with the Crofter settlements at Killarney and Saltcoats. They have a happy knack of getting into debt and looking to the government to carry them along. The women do work in their own rude way, and Koreans and Chinese farm on shares, while the male pioneers do as little as they can, so long as they get

just enough to live on. They are illiterate, lazy, destitute of ambition, and their farming appliances are of the rudest description. Besides Sundays, there are 50 more saints' days in the year, and they are piously kept as far as working is concerned. They prefer fishing to work of any kind.

Not more than 10 per cent. of the country is cultivable, and that is scattered over an area of a million square miles, larger than the whole United States. Heavy frosts, swamps and barren wastes cover the most of the country, and a great part of the really good land is practically out of reach of the railroad. For 2,000 miles along the road there is good land and a show of thrifty cultivation; outside of that the possibilities are very limited. It is, of course, difficult in a few weeks' time to get at all the truth regarding a country so vast and little known, but it is evident that a good many things must happen in the east before Siberia can be a prominent factor in the world's wheat production.

### EDITORIAL NOTES.

—This afternoon (Monday, May 9th) May wheat at Chicago is quoted at \$1.75, a price only reached when a war panic is on. The Northwestern Miller has for months been printing weekly a prophecy of Pillsbury that wheat would go to a dollar a bushel. But the joke is a joke no longer, and dollar wheat is not in sight of present speculative figures.

—The anti-elevator monopoly crusade has at the last moment collapsed. The Douglas compromise has perhaps been more abused than it deserved, but in face of the opposing forces, it was only united and harmonious action on the part of western members that could have secured enough support from eastern members to carry the bill through. "As you were" is the word for one year more, and that humiliating outcome of all our talk is perhaps better than a measure that did not carry the hearty support of any section of the free trade party.

—A. G. Macdougall has long been known as a very live business man by every one that has had anything to do with Virden and its public affairs. He has recently made a notable hit as a police magistrate. A boy was brought before him for stealing tobacco, and was sentenced to saw a cord of wood as punishment for the offence. The bucksaw is a much more wholesome deterrent for such an offence than a trip to Brandon jail at the country's expense.

—The rural municipal council of Portage la Prairie has decided to buy 500 lbs. of white clover seed, to be sown along the road sides with a view of keeping down annual weeds. This is a most commendable policy. The clover will grow and spread in the ditches and seed itself all over. Some of the worst crop weeds in some districts have grown on half made grades, from which year after year the seed has blown all over the country. A few thousand pounds of Canadian blue grass, to be used in this way, would have been the best spent money ever laid out by any rural council.

—In order to avoid as far as possible the risk of introducing the San Jose scale on trees from the south, Professor Saunders has arranged to supply free of cost, from the stations at Brandon and Indian Head, a large supply of cuttings of Dakota cottonwood, and also of several other hardy Russian poplars. These cuttings are put up in bundles of such size as will permit of their being sent through the mail, and can be had on application free of cost. They are made about ten inches long, and should be planted deep in the soil so as to leave the terminal bud only above ground. If the soil is loose and mellow and fairly moist, roots are rapidly formed, and a growth of three or four feet is quite common the first season.

—A rather curious case under the Exemption Act has recently been decided at Glenboro by Judge Ryan. A running horse belonging to a farmer was seized under an execution. The bailiff at first would not seize, as he believed the horse was exempt, but received further instructions from the plaintiff's lawyer that he must seize, as the horse was a running horse, and therefore not exempt. Judgment was given that the horse was exempt, as it was used by defendant in earning his living. The point of law decided is that horses used by a man in earning his living are exempt from seizure—no matter what his occupation may be, as long as he uses the animal as a source of profit. This may be very good law, but it is very likely that the farmer who makes the running of a trotting horse an element in his scheme of farming will not prove a model along the line of plain every-day farming, and will come to need all the protection the exemption law can give him.

—The Edmonton Bulletin, discussing the question of seed grain, says: "Ladoga wheat is no good, as millers do not want it, and it should not be grown." That is exactly what The Farmer did its best seven years ago to get the people of Manitoba and the States to the south to believe, and for which it was rebuked by a very high agricultural authority. We expected that it might on light land out Edmonton way ripen earlier and be good enough to use at home, if not to sell abroad. Even this poor chance the Bulletin now spurns. The Nor'-West Farmer is now getting old, but it is one of the consolations of our old age that in more youthful days we did our little utmost to freeze out the Kubankas, Saxonkas and Ladogas of the old world, and the Golden Drops, Eurekas and Defiance of the new. Red Fyfe, or White at a pinch on scrub soils, was then, is now, and will to the close of the century be our stand by, and if by chance one of the new hybrids should make a spurt, we guess the old reliable will last a few years more and pay its way.

—The Farmer has for years been taking special note of the danger to man and beast of the old well with its rotten cover, sometimes no cover at all. Every month, or oftener, some beast perishes in that way. A thrilling example is that of the 3-year-old child of Colin Reavie, of Rocanville, who found his way into an uncovered well near the door. His mother missed him, and found he had fallen into an uncovered well with seven feet of water in it, and apparently drowned. She climbed down and found footing on a cross bar near the surface of the water, on which she spent twenty minutes of agony supporting the half-drowned boy, till her cries brought relief. It took

a good hour to bring the child round after she did get out, but that scare will be the means of having one well at least made safe. There should be a statute punishing any one who leaves a disused well, without filling it up or having it fenced round and covered as well. Some day, when a few more cases like this have ended less pleasantly, greater attention will be given to safeguarding our wells than seems the rule at present.

—There is a considerable influx of new farmers, both from the old world and the new. From the east and south they are coming, and the great source of perplexity is how to get them started with the fewest chances of making costly blunders. A new man comes in and sees an old-timer doing something he thinks very foolish and chuckles over his own superior wisdom. "He knows a great deal better than that." But though the native does things in the way of stock and farm management no one can defend or approve, he is not quite so far astray as some people imagine. If out on one point he is quite safe on some others and much better worth consulting than his new neighbors imagine. Farmers in the old country are as a rule better posted in their business than we are here, yet it is the fact that many of them who have moved a hundred or more miles from home have found themselves a good deal at sea and losing money, while the natives were getting on pretty smoothly. Environment and climatic conditions must be learned, and that cannot be done in one year.

Moral—If you are a newcomer, don't get too fresh. You may get laughed at by very ordinary looking people.

We are indebted to the Portage Liberal for several half-tone engravings used in the last issue of The Farmer, which appeared in a creditable special edition of that journal.

### OF INTEREST TO MEN.

The attention of the reader is called to an attractive little book lately published by that eminent Expert Physician, G. H. ROBERTZ, M.D., 252 WOODWARD AVE., DETROIT, MICH. This book is one of genuine interest to every man and its plain and honest advice will certainly be of the greatest value to any one desirous of securing perfect health and vigor. A request for a free and sealed copy will be complied with, if addressed as above and the Nor'-West Farmer mentioned.

### LOST OR STOLEN.

Lost or stolen from Belmont, a valuable RUSSIAN WOLFHOUND BITCH, color black and white. Any information will be gladly received by E. R. Collier, Secretary Western Canada Kennel Club, Winnipeg, or Norman Bell, of Belmont, Man.

### HOME WORK FOR FAMILIES.

We want the services of a number of families to do work for us at home, whole or spare time. The work we send our workers is quickly and easily done, and returned by parcel post as finished. Pay \$7 to \$10 per week. For particulars ready to commence send name and address. THE S. A. SUPPLY CO., BOX 265, LONDON, ONT.



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## Our Summer Fairs Prize Lists.

The 1898 prize lists of both the Winnipeg Industrial and Western Agricultural and Arts Association will be issued shortly. The former fair will be held at Winnipeg from July 11 to 16, and the latter at Brandon from July 19 to 22. It is a mistake in not having the lists of both fairs issued earlier, as the time between issuing of same and the week is not sufficient in which to enable exhibitors to properly fit their animals for competition. In last month's issue of The Farmer we mentioned some of the important changes and additions made in the prize list of the Winnipeg Industrial. In this month's issue we take pleasure in presenting to our readers the full lists of the stock sections of both fairs.

## WINNIPEG INDUSTRIAL.

## Horses.

Horsemen are especially urged to send in their entries at as early a date as possible to facilitate allotment of stalls. All stall doors must be kept open, so that visitors can inspect the horses between the hours of 9 a. m. and 12 noon, and 1 p. m. and 4 p. m. All stalls must be cleaned out before 7 a. m., so that refuse can be taken away before the arrival of visitors. All animals competing for prizes must be entered in the names of bona fide owners, or their duly authorized agents, except where sire and get are shown, and doubts arise, the Directors may require evidence of ownership from the exhibitor. No horse will be allowed to enter or compete in more than one class or section, except for the best sire or mare of any age in its class, in the sections for progeny, and for special prizes or attractions. No horse can compete as a single horse, but also in a team, except where specified as such. Horses must be shown uncovered, and in a proper manner as the Judges may require or allow; and if exhibitors refuse to submit to the proper requirements of the Judges, their animals will be ruled out. In the roadster, carriage and hackney classes exhibitors must come prepared to show their horses in harness, if required. All horses competing must be brought out for the inspection of the Judges, or for exhibition, whenever called out by the official appointed to attend that duty. Exhibitors who may desire to take their horses from the grounds at night will be allowed to do so on depositing \$5 with the Manager as a guarantee for the return of the animal next morning. If the horse is not returned by 10 o'clock next morning, the amount deposited and all premiums awarded will be forfeited.

## CLASS 1.—CLYDESDALES.

Certificate of registration in Clydesdale Stud Book of Canada (appendix excepted), or in the Clydesdale Stud Book of Great Britain and Ireland, or the American Clydesdale Stud Book, must be produced in this class.

- Sec. 1.—Stallion, four years or over—1 \$30, 2 \$20, 3 \$10.
- 2.—Stallion, three years old—1 \$25, 2 \$15, 3 \$10.
- 3.—Stallion, two years old—1 \$15, 2 \$10, 3 \$5.
- 4.—Yearling Stallion—1 \$10, 2 \$5, 3 \$4.
- 5.—Brood Mare, with foal by side, heavy with foal, or proof of having produced a foal this year—1 \$25, 2 \$15, 3 \$10.
- 6.—Three-year-old Filly—1 \$15, 2 \$10, 3 \$5.
- 7.—Two-year-old Filly—1 \$10, 2 \$5, 3 \$5.
- 8.—Yearling Filly—1 \$8, 2 \$6, 3 \$4.
- 9.—Foal—1 \$6, 2 \$4, 3 \$2.
- 10.—Mare, any age—Diploma.
- 11.—Stallion and three of his get (get to be foaled in Manitoba or N. W. T.). The award to be made on the proportion of 25 per cent. for the stallion and 75 per cent. for the progeny—1 \$20.

## CLASS 2.—SHIRES.

Certificate of registration in the Canadian Shire Horse Stud Book, English Shire Horse Stud Book or American Shire Horse Stud Book, must be produced in this class.

- Sec. 12.—Stallion, four years or over—1 \$30, 2 \$20, 3 \$10.
- 13.—Stallion, three years old—1 \$25, 2 \$15, 3 \$10.
- 14.—Stallion, two years old—1 \$15, 2 \$10, 3 \$5.
- 15.—Yearling Stallion—1 \$10, 2 \$5, 3 \$4.
- 16.—Brood Mare, with foal by side, heavy with foal, or proof of having produced a foal this year—1 \$25, 2 \$15, 3 \$10.
- 17.—Three-year-old Filly—1 \$15, 2 \$10, 3 \$5.
- 18.—Two-year-old Filly—1 \$10, 2 \$5, 3 \$5.
- 19.—Yearling Filly—1 \$8, 2 \$6, 3 \$4.
- 20.—Foal—1 \$6, 2 \$4, 3 \$2.
- 21.—Mare, any age—Diploma.
- 22.—Stallion and three of his get (get to be foaled in Manitoba or N. W. T.). The award to be made on the proportion of 25 per cent. for the stallion and 75 per cent. for the progeny—1 \$20.

## CLASS 3.—DRAFT HORSES.

Horses registered or eligible for registration cannot compete in this class, except in section for team in harness.

- Sec. 23.—Brood Mare, with foal by side, heavy with foal, or proof of having produced a foal this year—1 \$35, 2 \$10, 3 \$5.
- 24.—Three-year-old Gelding or Filly—1 \$22, 2 \$10, 3 \$5.

- 25.—Two-year-old Gelding or Filly—1 \$12, 2 \$8, 3 \$5.
- 26.—Yearling Gelding or Filly—1 \$8, 2 \$5, 3 \$3.
- 27.—Foal—1 \$5, 2 \$3, 3 \$2.
- 28.—Team Geldings or Mares, in harness—1 \$25, 2 \$15, 3 \$10.
- 29.—Mare, any age—Diploma.
- 30.—Stallion and three of his get (get to be foaled in Manitoba or N. W. T.). The award to be made on the proportion of 25 per cent. for the stallion and 75 per cent. for the progeny. Stallion registered in either Clyde, Shire or Percheron Stud Books, \$20.

## CLASS 4.—GENERAL PURPOSE HORSES.

A general purpose horse is understood to be a horse that is suitable either for the wagon, carriage, buggy or plow.

- 31.—Brood Mare, with foal by side, heavy with foal, or proof of having produced a foal this year—1 \$15, 2 \$10, 3 \$5.
- 32.—Three-year-old Gelding or Filly—1 \$12, 2 \$8, 3 \$4.
- 33.—Two-year-old Gelding or Filly—1 \$10, 2 \$5, 3 \$3.
- 34.—Yearling Gelding or Filly—1 \$8, 2 \$5, 3 \$3.
- 35.—Foal—1 \$5, 2 \$3, 3 \$2.
- 36.—Team of Geldings or Mares, in harness—1 \$15, 2 \$10, 3 \$5.
- 37.—Mare or Gelding, any age—Diploma.

## CLASS 5.—STANDARD BRED HORSES.

All entries in this class must be registered in American Trotting Register. Two-year-olds and upwards to be shown in harness, except in section for brood mares.

- Sec. 38.—Stallion, four years or over—1 \$30, 2 \$20, 3 \$10.
- 39.—Stallion, three years old—1 \$25, 2 \$15, 3 \$10.
- 40.—Stallion, two years old—1 \$15, 2 \$10, 3 \$5.
- 41.—Yearling Stallion—1 \$10, 2 \$5, 3 \$4.
- 42.—Brood Mare, with foal by side, heavy with foal, or proof of having produced a foal this year—1 \$25, 2 \$15, 3 \$10.
- 43.—Three-year-old Gelding or Filly—1 \$15, 2 \$10, 3 \$5.
- 44.—Two-year-old Gelding or Filly—1 \$10, 2 \$8, 3 \$5.
- 45.—Yearling Gelding or Filly—1 \$8, 2 \$6, 3 \$4.
- 46.—Foal—1 \$6, 2 \$4, 3 \$2.
- 47.—Stallion and three of his get (get to be foaled in Manitoba or N. W. T.). The award to be made on the proportion of 25 per cent. for the stallion and 75 per cent. for the progeny—1 \$20.

## CLASS 6.—ROADSTERS.

No animal entered or raced during 1898 is eligible. (Exhibition attractions excepted.)

- 48.—Brood Mare, with foal by side, heavy with foal, or proof of having produced a foal this year—1 \$15, 2 \$10, 3 \$5.
- 49.—Three-year-old Gelding or Filly—1 \$10, 2 \$6, 3 \$4.
- 50.—Two-year-old Gelding or Filly—1 \$8, 2 \$5, 3 \$3.
- 51.—Yearling Gelding or Filly—1 \$6, 2 \$4, 3 \$2.
- 52.—Foal—1 \$5, 2 \$3, 3 \$2.
- 53.—Pair Geldings or Mares, in harness—1 \$20, 2 \$15, 3 \$8.
- 54.—Single Gelding or Mare, in harness—1 \$15, 2 \$10, 3 \$5.

## CLASS 7.—CARRIAGE HORSES.

Certificates of registration for Stallions in some recognized Stud Book.

- Sec. 55.—Stallion, four years or over, 16 hands or over—1 \$30, 2 \$20, 3 \$10.
- 56.—Stallion, three years old—1 \$15, 2 \$12, 3 \$8.
- 57.—Stallion, two years old—1 \$12, 2 \$10, 3 \$6.
- 58.—Yearling Stallion—1 \$8, 2 \$6, 3 \$4.
- 59.—Brood Mare, with foal by side, heavy with foal, or proof of having produced a foal this year—1 \$15, 2 \$10, 3 \$5.
- 60.—Three-year-old Gelding or Filly—1 \$10, 2 \$6, 3 \$4.
- 61.—Two-year-old Gelding or Filly—1 \$8, 2 \$6, 3 \$4.
- 62.—Yearling Gelding or Filly—1 \$6, 2 \$4, 3 \$3.
- 63.—Foal—1 \$5, 2 \$3, 3 \$2.
- 64.—Pair of Matched Geldings or Mares, in harness, 16 hands or over—1 \$20, 2 \$10, 3 \$5.
- 65.—Gelding or Mare, in harness, 16 hands or over—1 \$15, 2 \$10, 3 \$5.
- 66.—Stallion and three of his get (get to be foaled in Manitoba or N. W. T.). The award to be made on the proportion of 25 per cent. for the stallion and 75 per cent. for the progeny—1 \$20.

## CLASS 8.—HACKNEYS.

Certificates of registration must be produced.

- Sec. 67.—Stallion, four years old or over—1 \$30, 2 \$20, 3 \$10.
- 68.—Three-year-old Stallion—1 \$15, 2 \$12, 3 \$8.
- 69.—Two-year-old Stallion—1 \$12, 2 \$10, 3 \$5.
- 70.—Yearling Stallion—1 \$8, 2 \$6, 3 \$3.
- 71.—Brood Mare, with foal by side, heavy with foal, or proof of having produced a foal this year—1 \$15, 2 \$10, 3 \$5.
- 72.—Three-year-old Filly—1 \$10, 2 \$6, 3 \$4.
- 73.—Two-year-old Filly—1 \$8, 2 \$6, 3 \$4.
- 74.—One-year-old Filly—1 \$6, 2 \$4, 3 \$3.
- 75.—Foal—1 \$5, 2 \$3, 3 \$2.
- 76.—Stallion and three of his get (get to be foaled in Manitoba or N. W. T.). The award to be made on the proportion of 25 per cent. for the stallion and 75 per cent. for the progeny—1 \$20.

## CLASS 9.—THOROUGHBREDS.

Certificates of registration in General Stud Book of Great Britain, American Stud Book, or Stud Book of France, must be produced.

- Sec. 77.—Stallion, four years old or over—1 \$30, 2 \$20, 3 \$10.
- 78.—Stallion, four years old or over, best calculated to improve the common stock of the country—1 \$30, 2 \$20, 3 \$10.
- 79.—Three-year-old Stallion—1 \$15, 2 \$12, 3 \$8.
- 80.—Two-year-old Stallion—1 \$12, 2 \$10, 3 \$6.
- 81.—Yearling Stallion—1 \$8, 2 \$6, 3 \$4.
- 82.—Brood Mare, with foal by side, heavy with foal, or proof of having produced a foal this year—1 \$15, 2 \$10, 3 \$5.
- 83.—Three-year-old Filly—1 \$10, 2 \$6, 3 \$4.
- 84.—Two-year-old Filly—1 \$8, 2 \$6, 3 \$4.
- 85.—One-year-old Filly—1 \$6, 2 \$4, 3 \$3.
- 86.—Foal—1 \$5, 2 \$3, 3 \$2.
- 87.—Stallion and three of his get (get to be foaled in Manitoba or N. W. T.). The award to be made on the proportion of 25 per cent. for the stallion and 75 per cent. for the progeny—1 \$20.

## CLASS 10.—SADDLE HORSES.

- Sec. 88.—Saddle Horse, Mare or Gelding—1 \$10, 2 \$8, 3 \$6.
- 89.—Saddle Horse, Mare or Gelding, ridden by a lady—1 \$10, 2 \$8, 3 \$6.

## CLASS 11.—PONIES.

- Sec. 90.—Pair, in harness, 12 hands up to 14 1-2—1 \$10, 2 \$5.
- 91.—Pony in harness, 12 hands up to 14 1-2—1 \$8, 2 \$3.
- 92.—Saddle Pony, 12 hands, up to 14 1-2—1 \$6, 2 \$3.
- 93.—Pair Ponies, in harness, under 12 hands—1 \$5, 2 \$3.
- 94.—Pony, in harness, under 12 hands—1 \$4, 2 \$2.
- 95.—Saddle Pony, under 12 hands—1 \$4, 2 \$2.

## Cattle.

The registration number of animal and name or herd book must be given with all entries. The age of cattle shall date from 1st August. Cows must be giving milk at the time of Exhibition or show signs of being well gone in calf, or proof be shown of having produced a calf this year. No animal may compete in more than one class or section, except for the herd prizes in the class to which it belongs, and any special prizes offered. This shall not apply to animals entered in sections for bull and get, cow and progeny, and herd where females bred in Manitoba are shown. No entry fee will be charged for herds, but animals competing in herds must have competed in some other section of the class. All animals will be shown in the rings, and exhibitors must be ready to bring them out when called for.

Entry Fees.—Bulls, 3 years old and upwards, \$1 each; other cattle over one year, 50c. each; cattle under one year, 25 cents each.

## CLASS 12.—SHORTHORNS.

Certificates of registration in Dominion Shorthorn Herd Book, Coates' Herd Book, or American Shorthorn Herd Book, will be required.

- Sec. 96.—Bull, four years and over—1 \$20, 2 \$15, 3 \$10.
- 97.—Bull, three years—1 \$20, 2 \$15, 3 \$10.
- 98.—Bull, two years—1 \$20, 2 \$12, 3 \$8.
- 99.—Bull, one year—1 \$15, 2 \$10, 3 \$5.
- 100.—Bull Calf—1 \$12, 2 \$8, 3 \$5, 4 \$3.
- 101.—Bull, any age—Silver Medal.
- 102.—Cow, four years or over—1 \$20, 2 \$15, 3 \$10.
- 103.—Cow, three years—1 \$20, 2 \$15, 3 \$10.
- 104.—Heifer, two years—1 \$10, 2 \$8, 3 \$5.
- 105.—Heifer, one year—1 \$10, 2 \$8, 3 \$5.
- 106.—Heifer Calf—1 \$10, 2 \$8, 3 \$5, 4 \$3.
- 107.—Bull and two of his get. Get to be bred in Manitoba or N. W. T.—1 \$12, 2 \$8, 3 \$5.
- 108.—Cow and two of her progeny, owned by one exhibitor. Progeny to be bred in Manitoba or N. W. T.—1 \$10, 2 \$5.
- 109.—Herd, bull and three females, any age, owned by one exhibitor, females to be bred in Manitoba or the N. W. T.—1 \$20, 2 \$15, 3 \$10.
- 110.—Herd, bull and four females, any age, owned by one exhibitor—1 \$20, 2 \$15, 3 \$10.
- 111.—Bull, two years or over, best calculated to get export steers, of the smooth, early maturing class—1 \$15.
- 112.—Herd, bull and three females, owned by one exhibitor, all bred in Manitoba or N. W. T.—Gold Medal.

## SPECIAL PRIZES BY THE DOMINION SHORTHORN BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION.

All animals competing must be registered in D. S. H. B., and owned by residents of Manitoba.

- Sec. 113.—Bull, any age—1 \$20.
- 114.—Female, any age—1 \$20.
- 115.—Herd, bull and four females, all under two years of age—1 \$40, 2 \$20.

## CLASS 13.—FOLDED ANGUS.

Certificates of registration in Dominion Polled Angus Herd Book, Polled Herd Book of Aberdeen Angus Cattle or the American Aberdeen Angus Herd Book, will be required.

- Sec. 116.—Bull, three years or over—1 \$20, 2 \$15.
- 117.—Bull, two years—1 \$20, 2 \$15.
- 118.—Bull, one year—1 \$15, 2 \$10.
- 119.—Bull Calf—1 \$10, 2 \$6.
- 120.—Bull, any age—1 Silver Medal.
- 121.—Cow, four years or over—1 \$15, 2 \$10.
- 122.—Cow, three years—1 \$15, 2 \$10.
- 123.—Heifer, two years—1 \$10, 2 \$6.
- 124.—Heifer, one year—1 \$8, 2 \$5.
- 125.—Heifer Calf—1 \$6, 2 \$4.
- 126.—Herd, bull and four females, any age, owned by one exhibitor—1 \$15, 2 \$5.

## CLASS 14.—GALLOWAYS.

Certificate of registration in Galloway Herd Book of Scotland or American Galloway Herd Book will be required.

- Sec. 127—Bull, three years or over—1 \$20, 2 \$15.  
 128—Bull, two years—1 \$20, 2 \$15.  
 129—Bull, one year—1 \$15, 2 \$10.  
 130—Bull Calf—1 \$10, 2 \$6.  
 131—Bull, any age—1 Silver Medal.  
 132—Cow, four years or over—1 \$15, 2 \$10.  
 133—Cow, three years—1 \$15, 2 \$10.  
 134—Heifer, two years—1 \$10, 2 \$6.  
 135—Heifer, one year—1 \$8, 2 \$5.  
 136—Heifer Calf, under one year—1 \$6, 2 \$4.  
 137—Herd, bull and four females, any age, owned by one exhibitor—1 \$15, 2 \$5.

## CLASS 15.—HEREFORDS.

Certificates of registration in Canada Hereford Herd Book, English Herd Book of Hereford Cattle or American Hereford Record, will be required.

- Sec. 138—Bull, three years or over—1 \$20, 2 \$15.  
 139—Bull, two years—1 \$20, 2 \$15.  
 140—Bull, one year—1 \$15, 2 \$10.  
 141—Bull Calf—1 \$10, 2 \$6.  
 142—Bull, any age—1 Silver Medal.  
 143—Cow, four years or over—1 \$15, 2 \$10.  
 144—Cow, three years—1 \$15, 2 \$10.  
 145—Heifer, two years—1 \$10, 2 \$6.  
 146—Heifer, one year—1 \$8, 2 \$5.  
 147—Heifer Calf—1 \$6, 2 \$4.  
 148—Herd, bull and four females, any age, owned by one exhibitor—1 \$15, 2 \$5.

## CLASS 16.—DEVONS.

Certificates of registration in Canada Devon Herd Book, Davy's Devon Herd Book, or American Devon Record will be required.

- Sec. 149—Bull, three years or over—1 \$20, 2 \$15.  
 150—Bull, two years—1 \$20, 2 \$15.  
 151—Bull, one year—1 \$15, 2 \$10.  
 152—Bull Calf—1 \$10, 2 \$6.  
 153—Bull, any age—1 Silver Medal.  
 154—Cow, four years or over—1 \$15, 2 \$10.  
 155—Cow, three years—1 \$15, 2 \$10.  
 156—Heifer, two years—1 \$10, 2 \$6.  
 157—Heifer, one year—1 \$8, 2 \$5.  
 158—Heifer Calf—1 \$6, 2 \$4.  
 159—Herd, bull and four females, any age, owned by one exhibitor—1 \$15, 2 \$5.

## CLASS 17.—HOLSTEINS.

Certificate of registration in either the Canadian Holstein-Friesian Herd Book, the American Holstein-Friesian Herd Book, the American Branch of the North Holland Herd Book, the Netherlands Herd Book, the Friesian Herd Book, or the North Holland Herd Book, will be required.

- Sec. 160—Bull, three years or over—1 \$20, 2 \$15, 3 \$8.  
 161—Bull, two years—1 \$20, 2 \$15, 3 \$8.  
 162—Bull, one year—1 \$15, 2 \$10, 3 \$5.  
 163—Bull Calf—1 \$10, 2 \$5, 3 \$3.  
 164—Bull, any age—Silver Medal.  
 165—Cow, four years or over—1 \$15, 2 \$10, 3 \$5.  
 166—Cow, three years—1 \$15, 2 \$10, 3 \$5.  
 167—Heifer, two years—1 \$10, 2 \$6, 3 \$3.  
 168—Heifer, one year—1 \$8, 2 \$5, 3 \$3.  
 169—Heifer Calf—1 \$6, 2 \$4, 3 \$2.  
 170—Female, any age, in milk—1 \$10, 2 \$5.  
 171—Herd, bull and four females, any age, owned by one exhibitor—1 \$15, 2 \$5.  
 172—Bull and two of his get. Get to be bred in Manitoba or N. W. T.—1 \$10, 2 \$6.

## CLASS 18.—JERSEYS AND GUERNSEYS.

Certificates of registration in the English Jersey Herd Book, Herd Register of the American Jersey Cattle Club, the Jersey Herd Book of the Isle of Jersey, the Herd Register of the American Guernsey Cattle Club, the General Herd Book of the Island of Guernsey, or the English Guernsey Herd Book, will be required.

- Sec. 173—Bull, three years or over—1 \$20, 2 \$15, 3 \$8.  
 174—Bull, two years—1 \$20, 2 \$15, 3 \$8.  
 175—Bull, one year—1 \$15, 2 \$10, 3 \$5.  
 176—Bull Calf—1 \$10, 2 \$6, 3 \$3.  
 177—Bull, any age—1 Silver Medal.  
 178—Cow, four years or over—1 \$15, 2 \$10, 3 \$5.  
 179—Cow, three years—1 \$15, 2 \$10, 3 \$5.  
 180—Heifer, two years—1 \$10, 2 \$6, 3 \$3.  
 181—Heifer, one year—1 \$8, 2 \$5, 3 \$3.  
 182—Heifer Calf—1 \$6, 2 \$4, 3 \$2.  
 183—Female, any age, in milk—1 \$10, 2 \$5.  
 184—Herd, bull and four females, any age, owned by one exhibitor—1 \$15, 2 \$5.  
 185—Bull and two of his get. Get to be bred in Manitoba or N. W. T.—1 \$10, 2 \$6.

## CLASS 19.—AYRSHIRES.

Certificates of registration in the Dominion Ayrshire Herd Book, the Canadian Ayrshire Herd Book, the Ayrshire Herd Book of Great Britain, or the American Ayrshire Record, will be required.

- Sec. 186—Bull, three years or over—1 \$20, 2 \$15, 3 \$8.  
 187—Bull, two years—1 \$20, 2 \$15, 3 \$8.  
 188—Bull, one year—1 \$15, 2 \$10, 3 \$5.  
 189—Bull Calf—1 \$10, 2 \$6, 3 \$3.  
 190—Bull, any age—Silver Medal.  
 191—Cow, four years or over—1 \$15, 2 \$10, 3 \$5.  
 192—Cow, three years—1 \$15, 2 \$10, 3 \$5.  
 193—Heifer, two years—1 \$10, 2 \$6, 3 \$3.  
 194—Heifer, one year—1 \$8, 2 \$5, 3 \$3.  
 195—Heifer Calf—1 \$6, 2 \$4, 3 \$2.  
 196—Female, any age, in milk—1 \$10, 2 \$5.

- 197—Herd, bull and four females, any age, owned by one exhibitor—1 \$15, 2 \$5.  
 198—Bull and two of his get. Get to be bred in Manitoba or N. W. T.—1 \$10, 2 \$6.

## SPECIAL PRIZES BY THE DOMINION AYRSHIRE BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION.

All animals competing must be registered in D. A. H. B.  
 Sec. 199—Herd, bull and four females, any age, owned by one exhibitor—1 \$15.

## CLASS 20.—SWEEPSTAKES.

- Sec. 200—Milch Cow, pure bred or grade—1 \$20, 2 \$5.  
 201—Herd, bull and four females, dairy breeds, any age, owned by one exhibitor—1 Silver Medal, 2 Bronze Medal.

## CLASS 21.—PRIZES FOR MILK TEST.

Sec. 202—A special first prize of \$50 will be given by the Winnipeg Industrial Exhibition Association and the Canadian Holstein-Friesian Association (being \$25 each.)

Conditions.—Rations fed to the competing cows will not be considered. Cows will stand in open stalls in full view of the public, after competition. Competition open to all pure bred cows. Test to be conducted on Thursday and Friday, the 14th and 15th of July. Competing cows to be properly milked at 6 o'clock p. m. on the day prior to test, all milking to take place at the hours of 6 a. m. and 6 p. m., and all under the direction of the officer in charge. The awards will be made from the relative standing of cows, based on the following scale: 20 points for each pound of butter fat; 4 points for each pound of solids, not fat; 1 point for each 10 days in milk after the first twenty days (limit 20 days); 2 points deducted for each 1-10 per cent. of fat below 3 per cent. of fat in the milk. The breed, age, name, registry number and date of last calving must be stated in the application for entry. Entries close on Saturday, July 2nd. The Canadian Holstein-Friesian Association will give \$15 for the best Holstein-Friesian cow registered in the C. H. F. Herd Book, which has not received first premium, and \$10 for the next best Holstein-Friesian cow registered in the C. H. F. Herd Book. In the event of second and third place being won by any other breed than the Holstein-Friesian the Winnipeg Industrial Exhibition Association will give \$15 for second prize and \$10 for third prize.

## CLASS 22.—GRADE CATTLE.

- Sec. 203—Cow, four years or over, beef—1 \$15, 2 \$10, 3 \$5.  
 204—Cow, three years, beef—1 \$15, 2 \$8, 3 \$4.  
 205—Heifer, two years—1 \$8, 2 \$6, 3 \$3.  
 206—Heifer, one year—1 \$7, 2 \$5, 3 \$3.  
 207—Heifer Calf—1 \$5, 2 \$3, 3 \$2.  
 208—Cow, four years or over, dairy—1 \$15, 2 \$10, 3 \$5.  
 209—Cow, three years, dairy—1 \$15, 2 \$8, 3 \$4.  
 210—Herd, four females, over one year, beef, owned by one exhibitor—1 \$12, 2 \$8.  
 211—Herd, four females, over one year, dairy, owned by one exhibitor—1 \$12, 2 \$8.

## CLASS 23.—FAT CATTLE, ANY BREED.

- For butchers' purposes, not breeding.  
 Sec. 212—Steer, three years and over—1 \$20, 2 \$12, 3 \$8.  
 213—Steer, two years—1 \$15, 2 \$8, 3 \$4.  
 214—Steer, one year—1 \$10, 2 \$5, 3 \$4.  
 215—Cow, three years or over—1 \$15, 2 \$8, 3 \$3.  
 216—Heifer, under three years—1 \$10, 2 \$5, 3 \$3.  
 217—Calf—1 \$5, 2 \$4, 3 \$2.  
 218—Four fat cattle, cows, heifers or steers—1 \$25.  
 219—Four fat cattle, cows, heifers or steers, bred and fed in Manitoba or N. W. T.—1 \$20.

## RANGE CATTLE.

- 220—Steers or heifers, best three, grass fed, five years and under—1 \$15, 2 \$10.

## Sheep.

In making entries the age of the animal must be given. If required, exhibitors must make a statutory declaration that the animals are of the ages stated by them. Ewes, two shears and over, in all classes except the fat sheep, must have produced lambs the present season. Judges shall be provided with a standard of excellence for the respective breeds, and be guided thereby in making awards. All sheep must be pure bred except fat sheep. A lamb must be dropped after 1st January, 1898. Entry fee per head, 25 cents. Pens free when the same sheep are exhibited in other sections.

## CLASS 24.—COTSWOLDS.

- Sec. 221—Ram, two shears or over—1 \$9, 2 \$6, 3 \$3.  
 222—Ram, shearling—1 \$8, 2 \$4, 3 \$2.  
 223—Ram Lamb—1 \$6, 2 \$3, 3 \$2.  
 224—Ram, any age—1 Diploma.  
 225—Two Ewes, aged—1 \$9, 2 \$6, 3 \$3.  
 226—Two Ewes, shearlings—1 \$8, 2 \$4, 3 \$2.  
 227—Two Ewe Lambs—1 \$6, 2 \$3, 3 \$2.  
 228—Ewe, any age—1 Diploma.  
 229—Pen, ram any age, two ewes any age, and two ewe lambs—1 \$10.  
 230—Pair, ram any age, ewe any age, owned by one exhibitor. No entry fee required—1 Diploma.

## CLASS 25.—LEICESTERS.

- Sec. 231—Ram, two shears or over—1 \$9, 2 \$6, 3 \$3.  
 232—Ram, shearling—1 \$8, 2 \$4, 3 \$2.  
 233—Ram Lamb—1 \$6, 2 \$3, 3 \$2.  
 234—Ram, any age—1 Diploma.  
 235—Two Ewes, aged—1 \$9, 2 \$6, 3 \$3.  
 236—Two Ewes, shearlings—1 \$8, 2 \$4, 3 \$2.  
 237—Two Ewe Lambs—1 \$6, 2 \$3, 3 \$2.  
 238—Ewe, any age—1 Diploma.  
 239—Pen, ram any age, two ewes any age, and two ewe lambs—1 \$10.  
 240—Pair, ram any age, ewe any age, owned by one exhibitor. No entry fee required—1 Diploma.

## CLASS 26.—LINCOLNS.

- Sec. 241—Ram, two shears or over—1 \$9, 2 \$6, 3 \$3.  
 242—Ram, shearling—1 \$8, 2 \$4, 3 \$2.  
 243—Ram Lamb—1 \$6, 2 \$3, 3 \$2.  
 244—Ram, any age—1 Diploma.  
 245—Two Ewes, aged—1 \$9, 2 \$6, 3 \$3.  
 246—Two Ewes, shearlings—1 \$8, 2 \$4, 3 \$2.  
 247—Two Ewe Lambs—1 \$6, 2 \$3, 3 \$2.  
 248—Ewe, any age—1 Diploma.  
 249—Pen, ram any age, two ewes any age, and two ewe lambs—1 \$10.  
 250—Pair, ram any age, ewe any age, owned by one exhibitor. No entry fee required—1 Diploma.

## CLASS 27.—SHROPSHIRE.

- Sec. 251—Ram, two shears or over—1 \$12, 2 \$8, 3 \$5.  
 252—Ram, shearling—1 \$10, 2 \$6, 3 \$4.  
 253—Ram Lamb—1 \$8, 2 \$5, 3 \$3.  
 254—Ram, any age—1 Diploma.  
 255—Two Ewes, aged—1 \$12, 2 \$8, 3 \$5.  
 256—Two Ewes, shearlings—1 \$10, 2 \$6, 3 \$4.  
 257—Two Ewe Lambs—1 \$8, 2 \$5, 3 \$3.  
 258—Ewe, any age—1 Diploma.  
 259—Pen, ram any age, two ewes any age, and two ewe lambs—1 \$10, 2 \$5.  
 260—Flock of one ram and three ewes, one old or over, all to be American bred, owned by one exhibitor at least ten days before showing—1 \$10.  
 261—Flock of four lambs, one ram lamb and three ewe lambs, all to be American bred, owned by one exhibitor at least ten days before showing—1 \$10.  
 262—Pair, ram any age, ewe any age, owned by one exhibitor. No entry fee required—1 Diploma.  
 Sheep competing in Secs. 260 & 261 must be recorded and have a number in Record, a certificate of which must be filed with each entry certificate. Each registered sheep must bear a tag with number and initials corresponding to that given on the certificate, and all must be owned by the exhibitor at least ten days before going into the ring.

## CLASS 28.—OXFORD DOWNS.

- Sec. 263—Ram, two shears or over—1 \$9, 2 \$6, 3 \$3.  
 264—Ram, shearling—1 \$8, 2 \$4, 3 \$2.  
 265—Ram Lamb—1 \$6, 2 \$3, 3 \$2.  
 266—Ram, any age—1 Diploma.  
 267—Two Ewes, aged—1 \$9, 2 \$6, 3 \$3.  
 268—Two Ewes, shearlings—1 \$8, 2 \$4, 3 \$2.  
 269—Two Ewe Lambs—1 \$6, 2 \$3, 3 \$2.  
 270—Ewe, any age—1 Diploma.  
 271—Pen, ram any age, two ewes any age, and two ewe lambs—1 \$10.  
 272—Pair, ram any age, ewe any age, owned by one exhibitor. No entry fee required—1 Diploma.

## CLASS 29.—SOUTHDOWNS.

- Sec. 273—Ram, two shears or over—1 \$9, 2 \$6, 3 \$3.  
 274—Ram, shearling—1 \$8, 2 \$4, 3 \$2.  
 275—Ram Lamb—1 \$6, 2 \$3, 3 \$2.  
 276—Ram, any age—1 Diploma.  
 277—Two Ewes, aged—1 \$9, 2 \$6, 3 \$3.  
 278—Two Ewes, shearlings—1 \$8, 2 \$4, 3 \$2.  
 279—Two Ewe Lambs—1 \$6, 2 \$3, 3 \$2.  
 280—Ewe, any age—1 Diploma.  
 281—Pen, ram any age, two ewes any age, and two ewe lambs—1 \$10.  
 282—Pair, ram any age, ewe any age, owned by one exhibitor. No entry fee required—1 Diploma.  
 Sec. 283—Pen of four lambs (two rams and two ewes), bred and owned by exhibitor. First, second, third, fourth, fifth, sixth, seventh, eighth, ninth, tenth, eleventh, twelfth, thirteenth, fourteenth, fifteenth, sixteenth, seventeenth, eighteenth, nineteenth, twentieth, twenty-first, twenty-second, twenty-third, twenty-fourth, twenty-fifth, twenty-sixth, twenty-seventh, twenty-eighth, twenty-ninth, thirtieth, thirty-first, thirty-second, thirty-third, thirty-fourth, thirty-fifth, thirty-sixth, thirty-seventh, thirty-eighth, thirty-ninth, fortieth, forty-first, forty-second, forty-third, forty-fourth, forty-fifth, forty-sixth, forty-seventh, forty-eighth, forty-ninth, fiftieth, fifty-first, fifty-second, fifty-third, fifty-fourth, fifty-fifth, fifty-sixth, fifty-seventh, fifty-eighth, fifty-ninth, sixtieth, sixty-first, sixty-second, sixty-third, sixty-fourth, sixty-fifth, sixty-sixth, sixty-seventh, sixty-eighth, sixty-ninth, seventieth, seventy-first, seventy-second, seventy-third, seventy-fourth, seventy-fifth, seventy-sixth, seventy-seventh, seventy-eighth, seventy-ninth, eightieth, eighty-first, eighty-second, eighty-third, eighty-fourth, eighty-fifth, eighty-sixth, eighty-seventh, eighty-eighth, eighty-ninth, ninetieth, ninety-first, ninety-second, ninety-third, ninety-fourth, ninety-fifth, ninety-sixth, ninety-seventh, ninety-eighth, ninety-ninth, one hundred, one hundred and one, one hundred and two, one hundred and three, one hundred and four, one hundred and five, one hundred and six, one hundred and seven, one hundred and eight, one hundred and nine, one hundred and ten, one hundred and eleven, one hundred and twelve, one hundred and thirteen, one hundred and fourteen, one hundred and fifteen, one hundred and sixteen, one hundred and seventeen, one hundred and eighteen, one hundred and nineteen, one hundred and twenty, one hundred and twenty-one, one hundred and twenty-two, one hundred and twenty-three, one hundred and twenty-four, one hundred and twenty-five, one hundred and twenty-six, one hundred and twenty-seven, one hundred 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- Two Ewes, two shears or over—1 \$8, 2 \$4.  
 Two Ewes, shearlings—1 \$8, 2 \$4, 3 \$3.  
 Two Wether Lambs—1 \$6, 2 \$3, 3 \$2.  
 Two Ewe Lambs—1 \$6, 2 \$3, 3 \$2.

### Swine.

The age of animals shall date from July 15th. required, exhibitors must make a statutory declaration that their animals are of the age stated thereon. Boars shall not be admitted to the grounds with tusks over one inch in length. Pigs must have had pigs during the calendar year or be in pig when shown. Certificates of registration required in all classes, except in cases for fat pigs, in Dominion Swine Breeders' record or other recognized swine record. That in case of pigs six months old the form of application for registration properly filled out and signed by the breeder be accepted instead of certificate. Entry fee per head, 25 cents. Sow and litter of pigs free when the sow is exhibited in other section.

### CLASS 32.—BERKSHIRES.

- Sec. 300—Boar, two years and over—1 \$12, 2 \$8, 3 \$5.  
 301—Boar, one year and under two—1 \$12, 2 \$8, 3 \$5.  
 302—Boar, over six months and under one year—1 \$10, 2 \$6, 3 \$4.  
 303—Boar, under six months—1 \$8, 2 \$5, 3 \$3.  
 304—Breeding Sow, two years and over—1 \$10, 2 \$6, 3 \$4.  
 305—Breeding Sow, one year and under two—1 \$10, 2 \$6, 3 \$4.  
 306—Sow, over six months and under one year—1 \$10, 2 \$6, 3 \$4.  
 307—Sow, under six months—1 \$8, 2 \$5, 3 \$3.  
 308—Sow, any age—1 Diploma.  
 309—Boar, any age—1 Diploma.  
 310—Sow and litter of pigs, not less than four, under four months—1 \$12, 2 \$8, 3 \$5.  
 311—Herd, boar and three females, any age, owned by one exhibitor, bred in Manitoba or N. W. T.—1 \$10.  
 312—Herd, boar and three sows, any age, owned by one exhibitor. No entry fee required—1 Diploma.

### CLASS 33.—IMPROVED YORKSHIRES.

- 313—Boar, two years and over—1 \$12, 2 \$8, 3 \$5.  
 314—Boar, one year old and under two—1 \$12, 2 \$8, 3 \$5.  
 315—Boar, over six months and under one year—1 \$10, 2 \$6, 3 \$4.  
 316—Boar, under six months—1 \$8, 2 \$5, 3 \$3.  
 317—Breeding Sow, two years and over—1 \$10, 2 \$6, 3 \$4.  
 318—Breeding sow, one year and under two—1 \$10, 2 \$6, 3 \$4.  
 319—Sow, over six months and under one year—1 \$10, 2 \$6, 3 \$4.  
 320—Sow, under six months—1 \$8, 2 \$5, 3 \$3.  
 321—Sow, any age—1 Diploma.  
 322—Boar, any age—1 Diploma.  
 323—Sow and litter of pigs, not less than four, under four months—1 \$12, 2 \$8, 3 \$5.  
 324—Herd, boar and three females, any age, owned by one exhibitor, bred in Manitoba or N. W. T.—1 \$10.  
 325—Herd, boar and three sows, any age, owned by one exhibitor. No entry fee required—1 Diploma.

### CLASS 34.—CHESTER WHITES.

- Sec. 326—Boar, two years and over—1 \$12, 2 \$8, 3 \$5.  
 327—Boar, one year old and under two—1 \$12, 2 \$8, 3 \$5.  
 328—Boar, over six months and under one year—1 \$10, 2 \$6, 3 \$4.  
 329—Boar, under six months—1 \$8, 2 \$5, 3 \$3.  
 330—Breeding Sow, two years and over—1 \$10, 2 \$6, 3 \$4.  
 331—Breeding Sow, one year and under two—1 \$10, 2 \$6, 3 \$4.  
 332—Sow, over six months and under one year—1 \$10, 2 \$6, 3 \$4.  
 333—Sow, under six months—1 \$8, 2 \$5, 3 \$3.  
 334—Sow, any age—1 Diploma.  
 335—Boar, any age—1 Diploma.  
 336—Sow and litter of pigs, not less than four, under four months—1 \$12, 2 \$8, 3 \$4.  
 337—Herd, boar and three sows, any age, owned by one exhibitor. No entry fee required—1 Diploma.

### CLASS 35.—TAMWORTHS.

- 338—Boar, one year or over—1 \$9, 2 \$6, 3 \$3.  
 339—Boar, under one year—1 \$8, 2 \$5, 3 \$3.  
 340—Boar, under six months—1 \$6, 2 \$4, 3 \$2.  
 341—Breeding Sow, one year or over—1 \$8, 2 \$5, 3 \$3.  
 342—Sow, under one year—1 \$8, 2 \$5, 3 \$3.  
 343—Sow, under six months—1 \$6, 2 \$4, 3 \$2.  
 344—Sow, any age—1 Diploma.  
 345—Boar, any age—1 Diploma.  
 346—Sow and litter of pigs, not less than four, under four months—1 \$9, 2 \$6, 3 \$3.  
 347—Herd, boar and three sows, any age, owned by one exhibitor. No entry fee required—1 Diploma.

### CLASS 36.—POLAND CHINA.

- 348—Boar, two years or over—1 \$9, 2 \$6, 3 \$3.  
 349—Boar, one year and under two—1 \$9, 2 \$6, 3 \$3.

- 350—Boar, under one year—1 \$8, 2 \$5, 3 \$3.  
 351—Boar, under six months—1 \$6, 2 \$4, 3 \$2.  
 352—Breeding Sow, one year or over—1 \$8, 2 \$5, 3 \$3.  
 353—Sow, under one year—1 \$8, 2 \$5, 3 \$3.  
 354—Sow, under six months—1 \$6, 2 \$4, 3 \$2.  
 355—Sow, any age—1 Diploma.  
 356—Boar, any age—1 Diploma.  
 357—Sow and litter of pigs, not less than four, under four months—1 \$9, 2 \$6, 3 \$3.  
 358—Herd, boar and three sows, any age, owned by one exhibitor. No entry fee required—1 Diploma.

### CLASS 37.—JERSEY RED OR DUROC JERSEYS

- Sec. 361—Boar, one year or over—1 \$9, 2 \$6.  
 362—Boar, under one year—1 \$8, 2 \$5.  
 363—Boar, under six months—1 \$6, 2 \$4.  
 364—Breeding Sow, one year or over—1 \$8, 2 \$5.  
 365—Sow, under one year—1 \$8, 2 \$4.  
 366—Sow, under six months—1 \$6, 2 \$4.  
 367—Sow, any age—1 Diploma.  
 368—Boar, any age—1 Diploma.  
 369—Sow and litter of pigs, not less than four, under four months—1 \$9, 2 \$6.  
 370—Herd, boar and three sows, any age, owned by one exhibitor. No entry fee required—1 Diploma.

### CLASS 38.—ANY OTHER PURE BREED.

- 371—Boar, one year and over—1 \$9, 2 \$6, 3 \$3.  
 372—Boar, under one year—1 \$8, 2 \$5, 3 \$3.  
 373—Boar, under six months—1 \$5, 2 \$3, 3 \$2.  
 374—Breeding Sow, one year and over—1 \$8, 2 \$5, 3 \$2.  
 375—Sow, under one year—1 \$6, 2 \$4, 3 \$2.  
 376—Sow, under six months—1 \$5, 2 \$3, 3 \$2.  
 377—Sow, any age—1 Diploma.  
 378—Boar, any age—1 Diploma.  
 379—Sow and litter of pigs, not less than four, under four months—1 \$9, 2 \$6.  
 380—Herd, boar and three sows, any age, owned by one exhibitor. No entry fee required—1 Diploma.

### CLASS 39.—FAT PIGS.

- Entries in this class (except for Section 381) cannot compete in any other class.  
 Sec. 381—Three Pigs, under one year, of the same litter, bred by exhibitor—1 \$9, 2 \$6, 3 \$3.  
 382—Pig, under one year—1 \$6, 2 \$4, 3 \$2.  
 383—Pig, under six months—1 \$6, 2 \$4.  
 384—Best pair of Pigs, under one year, open to all classes, suitable for pork packers' requirements, 150 to 250 pounds in weight—1 \$15, 2 \$10, 3 \$5.

## WESTERN AGRICULTURAL AND ARTS ASS'N.

### Horses.

Horsemen are especially urged to send in their entries at as early a date as possible to facilitate the allotment of stalls. All stall doors must be left open, so that visitors can inspect the horse between the hours of 9 a. m. and 12 noon, and 1 p. m. and 6 p. m. All stalls must be cleaned out before 7 a. m., so that refuse can be taken away before the arrival of visitors. All animals competing for prizes must be entered in the names of their bona fide owners, or their duly authorized agents (except where sire and get are shown) should doubts arise, the directors may require affidavits of ownership from the exhibitor. No horses will be allowed to enter or compete in more than one class or section (except for special prizes or attractions). Horses must be shown uncovered, and in such a manner as the Judge may require or allow; and if exhibitors refuse to submit to the proper requirements of the Judges, their animals will be ruled out. In the Roadster and Carriage classes exhibitors must come prepared to show their horses in four-wheeled vehicles, except where specially provided. All horses competing must be brought out for the inspection of the Judges, or for exhibition, whenever called out by the official appointed to attend to that duty. Exhibitors who may desire to take their horses from the grounds at night will be allowed to do so on depositing \$5 with the Secretary as a guarantee for the return of the animal next morning. If the horse is not returned by 10 o'clock next morning, the amount deposited will be forfeited to the Association. A copy of the certificate showing registration in one of the stud book named, signed by the Secretary of the Association publishing the same, must be produced to the Judge. The registration number of animal and name of stud book must be given with all entries. The age of horses shall date from January 1st, and all horses are to be examined by the Association's veterinarian. Non-compliance with the rules of the Association, on the part of any exhibitor or his employee shall incur the forfeiture of any premium awarded.

Entrance Fees.—Stallions, \$1.50 each; all other horses, three years and over, \$1 each; all other horses under three years, 50 cents each; ponies, 50 cents each. Horses will be judged from 10 a. m. to 1 p. m., commencing Tuesday.

Entries must be made on or before July 16th.

### CLASS 1.—CLYDESDALES.

Certificates of registration in Clydesdale Stud Book of Canada (appendix excepted) or in the Clydesdale Stud Book of Great Britain and Ireland, or the American Clydesdale Stud Book, must be produced in this class.

- Sec. 1—Stallion, four years or over—1 \$15, 2 \$10, 3 \$5.  
 2—Stallion, foaled 1895—1 \$6, 2 \$4.  
 3—Stallion, foaled 1896—1 \$6, 2 \$4.  
 4—Brood Mare, with foal by side, heavy with foal, or proof of having produced a foal this year—1 \$10, 2 \$6.  
 5—Filly, foaled 1895—1 \$6, 2 \$4.  
 6—Filly foaled 1896—1 \$6, 2 \$4.  
 7—Filly or Entire, foaled 1897—1 \$6, 2 \$4.  
 8—Foal of 1898—1 \$6, 2 \$4.

### CLASS 2.—SHIRES.

Certificate of registration in the Canadian Shire Horse Stud Book, English Shire Horse Stud Book, or American Shire Horse Stud Book must be produced in this class.

- Sec. 1—Stallion, four years or over—1 \$15, 2 \$10, 3 \$5.  
 2—Stallion, foaled 1895—1 \$6, 2 \$4.  
 3—Stallion, foaled 1896—1 \$6, 2 \$4.  
 4—Brood Mare, with foal by side, heavy with foal, or proof of having produced a foal this year—1 \$10, 2 \$6.  
 5—Filly, foaled 1895—1 \$6, 2 \$4.  
 6—Filly foaled 1896—1 \$6, 2 \$4.  
 7—Filly or Entire, foaled 1897—1 \$6, 2 \$4.  
 8—Foal of 1898—1 \$6, 2 \$4.

### CLASS 3.—PERCHERON HORSES.

Certificate of registration in Percheron Stud Book of America, or in Percheron Stud Book of France must be produced in this class.

- Sec. 1—Stallion, four years or over—1 \$15, 2 \$10, 3 \$5.  
 2—Stallion, foaled 1895—1 \$6, 2 \$4.  
 3—Stallion, foaled 1896—1 \$6, 2 \$4.  
 4—Brood Mare, with foal by side, heavy with foal, or proof of having produced a foal this year—1 \$10, 2 \$6.  
 5—Filly, foaled 1895—1 \$6, 2 \$4.  
 6—Filly foaled 1896—1 \$6, 2 \$4.  
 7—Filly or Entire, foaled 1897—1 \$6, 2 \$4.  
 8—Foal of 1898—1 \$6, 2 \$4.

### CLASS 4.—HEAVY DRAUGHT AND AGRICULTURAL HORSES.

(Not Pedigreed.)

- Sec. 1—Team, in harness, over 2,900 lbs.—1 \$15, 2 \$10.  
 2—Team, in harness, 2,900 lbs., or under—1 \$15, 2 \$10.  
 3—Brood Mare, over 1,400 lbs., with foal by side, heavy with foal, or proof of having produced a foal this year—1 \$10, 2 \$6.  
 4—Brood Mare, 1,400 lbs., or under, same conditions as Section 3—1 \$10, 2 \$6.  
 5—Filly or Gelding, foaled 1895—1 \$6, 2 \$4.  
 6—Filly or Gelding, foaled 1896—1 \$6, 2 \$4.  
 7—Filly or Gelding, foaled 1897—1 \$6, 2 \$4.  
 8—Foal of 1898—1 \$6, 2 \$4.  
 9—Mare, any age, and two of her progeny—1 \$20.

### CLASS 5.—GENERAL PURPOSE.

A General Purpose Horse is understood to be a horse that is suitable either for wagon, carriage, buggy or plow.

- Sec. 1—Team in harness—1 \$15, 2 \$10.  
 2—Brood Mare, with foal by side, heavy with foal, or proof of having produced a foal this year—1 \$10, 2 \$6.  
 3—Mare or Gelding, foaled 1895—1 \$6, 2 \$4.  
 4—Filly or Gelding, foaled 1896—1 \$6, 2 \$4.  
 5—Filly or Gelding or Entire, foaled 1897—1 \$6, 2 \$4.  
 6—Foal, 1898—1 \$6, 2 \$4.  
 7—Mare, any age, and two of her progeny—1 \$25.

### CLASS 6.—CARRIAGE HORSES.

Certificate of registration for Stallions in some recognized Stud Book of pure bred horses must be produced.

- Sec. 1—Stallion, four years or over—1 \$15, 2 \$10, 3 \$5.  
 2—Stallion, foaled 1895—1 \$6, 2 \$4.  
 3—Stallion, foaled 1896—1 \$6, 2 \$4.  
 4—Brood Mare, with foal by side, heavy with foal, or proof of having produced a foal this year—1 \$10, 2 \$6.  
 5—Filly, foaled 1895—1 \$6, 2 \$4.  
 6—Filly foaled 1896—1 \$6, 2 \$4.  
 7—Filly or Entire, foaled 1897—1 \$6, 2 \$4.  
 8—Foal of 1898—1 \$6, 2 \$4.  
 9—Team in harness, 15 3-4 hands or over—1 \$15, 2 \$10.  
 10—Mare or Gelding, in harness, 15 3-4 hands or over—1 \$8, 2 \$5.

### CLASS 7.—THOROUGHBRED.

Certificate of registration in General Stud Book of Great Britain, American Stud Book, or Stud Book of France must be produced.

- Sec. 1—Stallion, four years or over—1 \$15, 2 \$10, 3 \$5.  
 2—Stallion, foaled 1895—1 \$6, 2 \$4.  
 3—Stallion, foaled 1896—1 \$6, 2 \$4.  
 4—Brood Mare, with foal by side, heavy with foal, or proof of having produced a foal this year—1 \$10, 2 \$6.  
 5—Filly, foaled 1895—1 \$6, 2 \$4.  
 6—Filly foaled 1896—1 \$6, 2 \$4.  
 7—Filly or Entire, foaled 1897—1 \$6, 2 \$4.  
 8—Foal of 1898—1 \$6, 2 \$4.

### CLASS 8.—STANDARD BRED HORSES.

All entries for this class must be registered in American Trotting Register.

- Sec. 1—Stallion, four years or over—1 \$15, 2 \$10, 3 \$5.  
 2—Stallion, foaled 1895—1 \$6, 2 \$4.  
 3—Stallion, foaled 1896—1 \$6, 2 \$4.  
 4—Brood Mare, with foal by side, heavy with foal, or proof of having produced a foal this year—1 \$10, 2 \$6.

- 5-Filly, foaled 1895-1 \$6, 2 \$4.  
6-Filly foaled 1896-1 \$6, 2 \$4.  
7-Filly or Entire, foaled 1897-1 \$6, 2 \$4.  
8-Foal of 1898-1 \$6, 2 \$4.

## CLASS 9.—ROADSTERS.

No animal entered or raced during 1898 is eligible (exhibition attractions excepted.)

- 1-Brood Mare, with foal by side, heavy with foal, or proof of having produced a foal this year—1 \$10, 2 \$6.  
2-Mare or Gelding, foaled 1895-1 \$6, 2 \$4.  
3-Filly or Gelding, foaled, 1896-1 \$6, 2 \$4.  
4-Filly, Gelding or Entire, foaled 1897-1 \$6, 2 \$4.  
5-Foal, 1898-1 \$6, 2 \$4.  
6-Pair Roadsters, in harness, under 15 3-4 hands—1 \$15, 2 \$10.  
7-Single Roadsters, in harness, under 15 3-4 hands—1 \$8, 2 \$5.  
8-Saddle Mare or Gelding—1 \$15, 2 \$5.

## CLASS 10.—HACKNEYS.

- Certificate of registration must be produced.  
Sec. 1—Stallion, four years or over—1 \$15, 2 \$10.  
2—Stallion, foaled 1895-1 \$6, 2 \$4.  
3—Stallion, foaled 1896-1 \$6, 2 \$4.  
4—Brood Mare, with foal by side, heavy with foal, or proof of having produced a foal this year—1 \$10, 2 \$6.  
5-Filly, foaled 1895-1 \$6, 2 \$4.  
6-Filly foaled 1896-1 \$6, 2 \$4.  
7-Filly or Entire, foaled 1897-1 \$6, 2 \$4.  
8-Foal of 1898-1 \$6, 2 \$4.  
9-Special prize offered by J. A. S. Macmillan for foals got by his imported Hackney stallion "Prince Danegelt"—1 \$10, 2 \$5.

## CLASS 11.—PONIES.

Under 14 1-2 hands. Natives of Manitoba and Northwest Territories.

- Sec. 1—Team, in harness, style and speed considered—1 \$5, 2 \$3.  
2-Single driver, in harness, style and speed considered—1 \$4, 2 \$2.  
3-Saddle Pony—1 \$4, 2 \$2.  
4-Polo Pony, ridden by owner, training considered—1 \$5, 2 \$3.

## CLASS 12.—PONIES.

- Under 12 hands.  
Sec. 1—Stallion, any age—1 \$5, 2 \$3.  
2—Team, in harness—1 \$, 2 \$3.  
3-Single driver, in harness—1 \$4, 2 \$2.  
4-Brood Mare, with foal by side, heavy with foal, or proof of having produced a foal this year—1 \$4, 2 \$2.

## CLASS 13.—SWEEPSTAKES.

- Sec. 1—Best light Stallion, any age or breed—1 Diploma.  
2—Best heavy Stallion, any age or breed—1 Diploma.  
3—Best heavy Mare, any age or breed—1 Diploma.  
4—Best Walking Team, heavier than Roadsters, (to walk round the track)—1 \$5.  
5—Stallions of Classes 1, 2 and 3, and 6 of h's get, get to be foaled in Manitoba or N. W. T.—Get, \$2 each, and a diploma to the stallion.  
6—Stallions of Classes 6, 7, 8 and 10, and 6 of h's get, get to be foaled in Manitoba or N. W. T.—Get, \$2 each, and a diploma to the stallion.

## Cattle.

The ages of cattle shall date from August 1st. Cows must be giving milk at the time of Exhibition, or show signs of being well gone in calf, or show proof of having produced a calf this year. No animal may compete in more than one class or section, except for any special prizes offered, and for herds. All animals will be shown in the rings, and exhibitors must be ready to bring them out when called for.

Entry Fees.—Bulls, three years old and upwards, \$1 each; other cattle, one year or over, 50 cents each; cattle under one year, 25 cents each.

## CLASS 13 B.—SHORTHORNS.

(Pred in Manitoba or the Northwest Territories.) Certificate of registration in Dominion Shorthorn Herd Book, Coates' Herd Book, or American Shorthorn Herd Book will be required.

- Sec. 1—Bull, three years and over—1 \$10, 2 \$6.  
2—Bull, two years—1 \$6, 2 \$4.  
3—Bull, one year—1 \$5, 2 \$3.  
4—Bull Calf, under one year—1 \$4, 2 \$2.  
5—Bull, any age—1 Diploma.  
6—Cow, three years and over—1 \$8, 2 \$5.  
7—Heifer, two years—1 \$5, 2 \$3.  
8—Heifer, one year—1 \$4, 2 \$2.  
9—Heifer Calf, under one year—1 \$3, 2 \$2.  
10—Herd, four calves, owned and bred by exhibitor—1 \$8.

## CLASS 14.—SHORTHORNS.

Certificate of registration in Dominion Shorthorn Herd Book, Coates' Herd Book, or American Shorthorn Herd Book, will be required in this class.

- Sec. 1—Bull, three years and over—1 \$10, 2 \$6.  
2—Bull, two years—1 \$6, 2 \$4.  
3—Bull, one year—1 \$5, 2 \$3.  
4—Bull Calf, under one year—1 \$4, 2 \$2.  
5—Bull, any age—1 Diploma.  
6—Cow, three years and over—1 \$8, 2 \$5.  
7—Heifer, two years—1 \$5, 2 \$3.  
8—Heifer, one year—1 \$4, 2 \$2.  
9—Heifer Calf, under one year—1 \$3, 2 \$2.

## CLASS 14 B.—SHORTHORNS.

Owned by residents of Manitoba or Northwest Territories and recorded in the Dominion Shorthorn Herd Book.

## SPECIAL PRIZES BY DOMINION SHORTHORN BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION.

- Sec. 1—Herd, bull and four females, under two years of age—1 \$20, 2 \$10.  
2—Bull, any age—1 \$10.  
3—Cow, any age—1 \$10.

## CLASS 15.—POLLED ANGUS.

Certificates of registration in Dominion Polled Angus Herd Book, Polled Herd Book of Aberdeen Angus Cattle, or the American Aberdeen Angus Herd Book will be required.

- Sec. 1—Bull, three years and over—1 \$10, 2 \$6.  
2—Bull, two years—1 \$6, 2 \$4.  
3—Bull, one year—1 \$5, 2 \$3.  
4—Bull Calf, under one year—1 \$4, 2 \$2.  
5—Bull, any age—1 Diploma.  
6—Cow, four years and over—1 \$8, 2 \$5.  
7—Cow, three years—1 \$6, 2 \$4.  
8—Heifer, two years—1 \$5, 2 \$3.  
9—Heifer, one year—1 \$4, 2 \$2.  
10—Heifer Calf—1 \$3, 2 \$2.  
11—Herd, bull and four females, over one year owned by one exhibitor—1 \$8.  
12—Herd, four calves, owned and bred by exhibitor—1 \$8.

## CLASS 16.—GALLOWAYS.

Certificates of registration in Galloway Herd Book of Scotland or American Galloway Herd Book will be required.

- Sec. 1—Bull, three years and over—1 \$10, 2 \$6.  
2—Bull, two years—1 \$6, 2 \$4.  
3—Bull, one year—1 \$5, 2 \$3.  
4—Bull Calf, under one year—1 \$4, 2 \$2.  
5—Bull, any age—1 Diploma.  
6—Cow, four years or over—1 \$8, 2 \$5.  
7—Cow, three years old—1 \$6, 2 \$4.  
8—Heifer, two years—1 \$5, 2 \$3.  
9—Heifer, one year—1 \$4, 2 \$2.  
10—Heifer Calf, under one year—1 \$3, 2 \$2.  
11—Herd, bull and four females, over one year, owned by one exhibitor—1 \$8.  
12—Herd, four calves, owned and bred by exhibitor—1 \$8.

## CLASS 17.—HEREFORDS.

Certificates of registration in Canada Hereford Herd Book, English Herd Book of Hereford Cattle or American Hereford Record will be required.

- Sec. 1—Bull, three years and over—1 \$10, 2 \$6.  
2—Bull, two years—1 \$6, 2 \$4.  
3—Bull, one year—1 \$5, 2 \$3.  
4—Bull Calf, under one year—1 \$4, 2 \$2.  
5—Bull, any age—1 Diploma.  
6—Cow, four years or over—1 \$8, 2 \$5.  
7—Cow, three years old—1 \$6, 2 \$4.  
8—Heifer, two years—1 \$5, 2 \$3.  
9—Heifer, one year—1 \$4, 2 \$2.  
10—Heifer Calf—1 \$3, 2 \$2.  
11—Herd, bull and four females, over one year, owned by one exhibitor—1 \$8.  
12—Herd, four calves, owned and bred by exhibitor—1 \$8.

## CLASS 18.—FAT CATTLE, ANY BREED.

(For Butchers' purposes, not Breeding.)

- Sec. 1—Steer, three years and over—1 \$8, 2 \$6.  
2—Steer, two years—1 \$6, 2 \$4.  
3—Steer, one year—1 \$4, 2 \$2.  
4—Cow, three years or over—1 \$8, 2 \$6.  
5—Heifer, under three years—1 \$6, 2 \$4.  
6—Calf—1 \$3, 2 \$2.  
7—Four Fat Cattle, three years or over, owned by one exhibitor—1 \$5.  
8—Best Fat Steer—1 \$5.  
9—Six Fat Cattle, cows, heifers or steers, owned by one exhibitor, farming in Manitoba or N. W. T.—1 \$25.

## RANGE CATTLE.

- 10—Steers or Heifers, best three, grass fed, five years and under—1 \$8.

## CLASS 19.—GRADE CATTLE.

(Beef Breeds.)

- Sec. 1—Cow, four years or over—1 \$8, 2 \$6.  
2—Cow, three years—1 \$6, 2 \$4.  
3—Heifer, two years—1 \$5, 2 \$3.  
4—Heifer, one year—1 \$4, 2 \$2.  
5—Heifer Calf—1 \$3, 2 \$2.  
6—Pair of Working Oxen—1 \$5.  
7—Herd of six steers, any age, property of exhibitor, who must be a bona fide farmer, residing in Manitoba or N. W. T.—1 \$15, 2 \$10.

## CLASS 20.—JERSEYS AND GUERNSEYS.

Certificates of registration in the English Jersey Herd Book, Herd Register of the American Jersey Cattle Club, the Jersey Herd Book of the Isle of Jersey, the Herd Register of the American Guernsey Cattle Club, the General Herd Book of the Island of Guernsey, or the English Guernsey Herd Book will be required.

- Sec. 1—Bull, three years and over—1 \$10, 2 \$6.  
2—Bull, two years—1 \$6, 2 \$4.  
3—Bull, one year—1 \$5, 2 \$3.  
4—Bull Calf—1 \$4, 2 \$2.  
5—Bull, any age—1 Diploma.  
6—Cow, four years or over—1 \$8, 2 \$5.  
7—Cow, three years old—1 \$6, 2 \$4.  
8—Heifer, two years—1 \$5, 2 \$3.  
9—Heifer, one year—1 \$4, 2 \$2.

- 10—Heifer Calf—1 \$3, 2 \$2.  
11—Herd, bull and four females, over one year, owned by one exhibitor—1 \$8.  
12—Herd, four calves, owned and bred by exhibitor—1 \$8.

## CLASS 21.—AYRSHIRES.

Certificates of registration in the Dominion Ayrshire Herd Book, the Canadian Ayrshire Herd Book, the Ayrshire Herd Book of Great Britain or the American Ayrshire Record will be required.

- Sec. 1—Bull, three years and over—1 \$10, 2 \$6.  
2—Bull, two years—1 \$6, 2 \$4.  
3—Bull, one year—1 \$5, 2 \$3.  
4—Bull Calf, under one year—1 \$4, 2 \$2.  
5—Bull, any age—1 Diploma.  
6—Cow, four years or over—1 \$8, 2 \$5.  
7—Cow, three years old—1 \$6, 2 \$4.  
8—Heifer, two years—1 \$5, 2 \$3.  
9—Heifer, one year—1 \$4, 2 \$2.  
10—Heifer Calf—1 \$3, 2 \$2.  
11—Herd, bull and four females, over one year, owned by one exhibitor—1 \$8.  
12—Herd, four calves, owned and bred by exhibitor—1 \$8.

## CLASS 22.—HOLSTEINS.

Certificates of registration in either the Canadian Holstein-Friesian Herd Book, the American Holstein-Friesian Herd Book, the American Branch of the North Holland Herd Book, the Netherlands Herd Book, the Friesian Herd Book or the North Holland Herd Book will be required.

- Sec. 1—Bull, three years and over—1 \$10, 2 \$6.  
2—Bull, two years—1 \$6, 2 \$4.  
3—Bull, one year—1 \$5, 2 \$3.  
4—Bull Calf—1 \$4, 2 \$2.  
5—Bull, any age—1 Diploma.  
6—Cow, four years or over—1 \$8, 2 \$5.  
7—Cow, three years old—1 \$6, 2 \$4.  
8—Heifer, two years—1 \$5, 2 \$3.  
9—Heifer, one year—1 \$4, 2 \$2.  
10—Heifer Calf—1 \$3, 2 \$2.  
11—Herd, bull and four females, over one year, owned by one exhibitor—1 \$8.  
12—Herd, four calves, owned and bred by exhibitor—1 \$8.

## CLASS 23.—GRADE CATTLE (DAIRY BREEDS).

- Sec. 1—Cow, four years or over, dairy—1 \$6, 2 \$4.  
2—Cow, three years, dairy—1 \$5, 2 \$3.  
3—Herd, five females, over one year, owned by one exhibitor—1 \$5, 2 \$3.

## CLASS 23 B.—PRIZE FOR MILK TEST.

A special prize of \$10 will be given for the producing the greatest amount of estimated commercial butter (80 per cent. butter fat) at Western Agricultural and Arts Association's Fair for 1898.—Conditions.—Rations fed to the competing cows will not be considered. Cows will be in open stalls in full view of the public. Competition open to all cows. Test to be conducted on Wednesday, the 20th of July. Competing cows to be properly milked at 6 o'clock p.m., Tuesday, 19th July. Entries must be made to the Manager by July 16th.

## Sheep.

In making entries the age of the animal must be given. If required, exhibitors must make statutory declaration that the animals are of the ages stated by them. Ewes, two shears and over in all classes, except the fat sheep, must be produced lambs the present season. Judges will be provided with a standard of excellence for respective breeds, and be guided thereby in making awards. All sheep must be pure bred, except fat sheep. A lamb must be dropped after January 1st, 1898. Entry fees per head, 25 cents. Pens free when the same sheep are exhibited under other sections.

## CLASS 24.—LEICESTERS.

- Sec. 1—Ram, two shears or over—1 \$6, 2 \$3.  
2—Ram, shearing—1 \$5, 2 \$3.  
3—Ram Lamb—1 \$4, 2 \$2.  
4—Ram, any age—1 Diploma.  
5—Two Ewes, aged—1 \$5, 2 \$3.  
6—Two Ewes, shearings—1 \$5, 2 \$3.  
7—Two Ewe Lambs—1 \$4, 2 \$2.  
8—Pen of Sheep, ram any age, two ewes any age, and two ewe lambs—1 \$6, 2 \$3.

## CLASS 25.—SOUTHDOWNS.

- Sec. 1—Ram, two shears or over—1 \$6, 2 \$3.  
2—Ram, shearing—1 \$5, 2 \$3.  
3—Ram Lamb—1 \$4, 2 \$2.  
4—Ram, any age—1 Diploma.  
5—Two Ewes, aged—1 \$5, 2 \$3.  
6—Two Ewes, shearings—1 \$5, 2 \$3.  
7—Two Ewe Lambs—1 \$4, 2 \$2.  
8—Pen of Sheep, ram any age, two ewes any age, and two ewe lambs—1 \$6, 2 \$3.

Sec. 9—Pen of four lambs, (two rams and two ewes), bred and owned by exhibitor. First, second, third, fourth, fifth, sixth, seventh, eighth, ninth, tenth, eleventh, twelfth, thirteenth, fourteenth, fifteenth, sixteenth, seventeenth, eighteenth, nineteenth, twentieth, twenty-first, twenty-second, twenty-third, twenty-fourth, twenty-fifth, twenty-sixth, twenty-seventh, twenty-eighth, twenty-ninth, thirtieth, thirty-first, thirty-second, thirty-third, thirty-fourth, thirty-fifth, thirty-sixth, thirty-seventh, thirty-eighth, thirty-ninth, fortieth, forty-first, forty-second, forty-third, forty-fourth, forty-fifth, forty-sixth, forty-seventh, forty-eighth, forty-ninth, fiftieth, fifty-first, fifty-second, fifty-third, fifty-fourth, fifty-fifth, fifty-sixth, fifty-seventh, fifty-eighth, fifty-ninth, sixtieth, sixty-first, sixty-second, sixty-third, sixty-fourth, sixty-fifth, sixty-sixth, sixty-seventh, sixty-eighth, sixty-ninth, seventieth, seventy-first, seventy-second, seventy-third, seventy-fourth, seventy-fifth, seventy-sixth, seventy-seventh, seventy-eighth, seventy-ninth, eightieth, eighty-first, eighty-second, eighty-third, eighty-fourth, eighty-fifth, eighty-sixth, eighty-seventh, eighty-eighth, eighty-ninth, ninetieth, ninety-first, ninety-second, ninety-third, ninety-fourth, ninety-fifth, ninety-sixth, ninety-seventh, ninety-eighth, ninety-ninth, one hundred, one hundred and one, one hundred and two, one hundred and three, one hundred and four, one hundred and five, one hundred and six, one hundred and seven, one hundred and eight, one hundred and nine, one hundred and ten, one hundred and eleven, one hundred and twelve, one hundred and thirteen, one hundred and fourteen, one hundred and fifteen, one hundred and sixteen, one hundred and seventeen, one hundred and eighteen, one hundred and nineteen, one hundred and twenty, one hundred and twenty-one, one hundred and twenty-two, one hundred and twenty-three, one hundred and twenty-four, one hundred and twenty-five, one hundred and twenty-six, one hundred and twenty-seven, one hundred 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## CLASS 26.—SHROPSHIRE.

- Sec. 1—Ram, two shears or over—1 \$6, 2 \$3.  
 —Ram, shearling—1 \$5, 2 \$3.  
 —Ram Lamb—1 \$4, 2 \$2.  
 —Ram, any age—1 Diploma.  
 —Two Ewes, aged—1 \$5, 2 \$3.  
 —Two Ewes, shearlings—1 \$5, 2 \$3.  
 —Two Ewe Lambs—1 \$4, 2 \$2.  
 —Pen of Sheep, ram any age, two ewes any age, and two ewe lambs—1 \$6, 2 \$3.

## CLASS 27.—ANY OTHER VARIETY OF PURE BRED SHEEP, EXCEPT MERINOS.

- Sec. 1—Ram, two shears or over—1 \$6, 2 \$3.  
 —Ram, shearling—1 \$5, 2 \$3.  
 —Ram Lamb—1 \$4, 2 \$2.  
 —Ram, any age—1 Diploma.  
 —Two Ewes, aged—1 \$5, 2 \$3.  
 —Two Ewes, shearlings—1 \$5, 2 \$3.  
 —Two Ewe Lambs—1 \$4, 2 \$2.  
 —Pen of Sheep, ram any age, two ewes any age, and two ewe lambs—1 \$6, 2 \$3.

## CLASS 28.—FAT SHEEP

Sheep shown in any other class cannot compete in fat sheep.

- Sec. 1—Two Wethers, shearlings—1 \$4, 2 \$2.  
 —Two Ewes, two shears or over—1 \$4, 2 \$2.  
 —Two Ewes, shearlings—1 \$4, 2 \$2.  
 —Two Wether Lambs—1 \$4, 2 \$2.  
 —Two Ewe Lambs—1 \$4, 2 \$2.

## Swine.

The precise age of animals must be given when making entries. If required, exhibitors must make a statutory declaration that their animals are of the ages stated by them. Breeding sows must have had pigs during the calendar year or in pig when shown. Certificates of registration

required in all classes except Fat Pigs' class, in Dominion Swine Breeders' Record or other recognized swine record. That in the case of pigs six months old the form of application for registration properly filled out and signed by the breeder be accepted instead of certificate. Entry fee per head, 25 cents. Sow and litter of pigs free when the sow is exhibited in another section.

## CLASS 29.—BERKSHIRES.

- Sec. 1—Boar, two years and over—1 \$7, 2 \$4.  
 2—Boar, one year and under 2—1 \$7, 2 \$4.  
 3—Boar, over six months and under one year—1 \$6, 2 \$3.  
 4—Boar, under six months—1 \$6, 2 \$3.  
 5—Breeding Sow, two years or over—1 \$6, 2 \$3.  
 6—Breeding Sow, one year and under two—1 \$6, 2 \$3.  
 7—Sow, over six months and under one year—1 \$6, 2 \$3.  
 8—Sow, under six months—1 \$5, 2 \$3.  
 9—Sow and litter of pigs (not less than four) under four months—1 \$7, 2 \$4.  
 10—Boar, any age—1 Diploma.  
 11—Sow, any age—1 Diploma.

## CLASS 30.—IMPROVED YORKSHIRES

- Sec. 1—Boar, two years and over—1 \$7, 2 \$4.  
 2—Boar, one year and under 2—1 \$7, 2 \$4.  
 3—Boar, over six months and under one year—1 \$6, 2 \$3.  
 4—Boar, under six months—1 \$6, 2 \$3.  
 5—Breeding Sow, two years or over—1 \$6, 2 \$3.  
 6—Breeding Sow, one year and under two—1 \$6, 2 \$3.  
 7—Sow, over six months and under one year—1 \$6, 2 \$3.  
 8—Sow, under six months—1 \$5, 2 \$3.  
 9—Sow and litter of pigs (not less than four) under four months—1 \$7, 2 \$4.  
 10—Boar, any age—1 Diploma.  
 11—Sow, any age—1 Diploma.

## CLASS 31.—TAMWORTH.

- Sec. 1—Boar, two years and over—1 \$7, 2 \$4.  
 2—Boar, one year and under 2—1 \$7, 2 \$4.  
 3—Boar, over six months and under one year—1 \$6, 2 \$3.  
 4—Boar, under six months—1 \$6, 2 \$3.  
 5—Breeding Sow, two years or over—1 \$6, 2 \$3.  
 6—Breeding Sow, one year and under two—1 \$6, 2 \$3.  
 7—Sow, over six months and under one year—1 \$6, 2 \$3.  
 8—Sow, under six months—1 \$5, 2 \$3.  
 9—Sow and litter of pigs (not less than four) under four months—1 \$7, 2 \$4.  
 10—Boar, any age—1 Diploma.  
 11—Sow, any age—1 Diploma.

## CLASS 32.—ANY OTHER VARIETY OF PURE BRED SWINE.

- Sec. 1—Boar, two years and over—1 \$7, 2 \$4.  
 2—Boar, one year and under 2—1 \$7, 2 \$4.  
 3—Boar, over six months and under one year—1 \$6, 2 \$3.  
 4—Boar, under six months—1 \$6, 2 \$3.  
 5—Breeding Sow, two years or over—1 \$6, 2 \$3.  
 6—Breeding Sow, one year and under two—1 \$6, 2 \$3.  
 7—Sow, over six months and under one year—1 \$6, 2 \$3.  
 8—Sow, under six months—1 \$5, 2 \$3.  
 9—Sow and litter of pigs (not less than four) under four months—1 \$7, 2 \$4.  
 10—Boar, any age—1 Diploma.  
 11—Sow, any age—1 Diploma.

## CLASS 33.—FAT PIGS.

Entries in this class cannot compete in any other class.

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## Judging the Brood Mare.

Just as our columns are being closed for the month, we are favored with the following letter from M. Young, V.S., Manitou. It is a subject on which Dr. Young is eminently qualified to speak. He is not a mere theorist or academic oracle, but a widely known and trusted judge in the show ring, whose decisions have never been successfully disputed by any man, and have, whether given in a miscellaneous collection at a local show, or in the special classes at Winnipeg Industrial, been accepted almost universally as sound and well balanced. In this letter he goes right to the heart of the question, and brings out vital points that every judge and every exhibitor would do well to make note of. We are quite sure Dr. Young will be pleased to have his views freely handled by any others of the many who are interested, and shall ourselves welcome any further development of the case, in view of Dr. Young's suggestions. He writes:—"I have read with much interest the discussion appearing in your April number on 'The brood mare and foal.' If the subject is still open, I would like to add a few remarks different in some degree from what has already been said by some of your correspondents. Most, if not all, of them, appear to assume that the object of offering a prize to the best brood mare is to award a premium to the mare which has produced the best foal. My idea is that the premium should be awarded to the mare possessing the greatest individual merit in the matter of trueness to type, evidence of sound and vigorous constitution, good disposition, etc., and thereby capable of transmitting those virtues to her offspring. Exhibiting for a prize as a brood mare carries with it the obligation, on the part of the owner or exhibitor, to show that he is acting in good faith by producing proof that she is being used as a brood mare. This is proved by the presence of her 'foal at foot,' by external appearances manifesting pregnancy, or by such sworn testimony or other evidence as might be required by the judge. The proofs as above being furnished, the presence or absence of the foal is, or ought to be, a matter of entire indifference to the judge in making his award. I suppose it will be conceded that an impotent stallion would be useless and as ill-deserving a prize, as a producer, as a non-breeding mare could be, yet no board of directors or exhibition board would ever think of appointing a judge who could not undertake to award a stallion a prize till he had seen some of his colts, neither should they appoint a judge who would depend upon the quality of the foals to enable him to decide upon the comparative merits of the dams. I will try to show you why, in my opinion, this is so: Take, for example, three brood mares exhibiting in, say, the heavy draft class. One is true to type, and full of individual merit, but has beside her a very poor colt (not in condition, but in quality). The second is a very poor specimen of a draft mare, but shows a very fine foal, and the last is a good mare with a good foal, but the foal is not at all of the draft type. Now, if you are going to decide as to which of these mares is most capable of producing desirable draft stock by a comparison of the foals you are likely to get into trouble right away. It may turn out that the first mare, while she has all the requirements necessary to fit her for producing high-class draft stock, has the misfortune to be owned by a man, who, through mistaken notions of economy, has 'gained a penny and lost a pound' in his selection of a sire, or has perhaps been trying to breed a trotter. A glance at the mare and foal

in the second case would convince anyone that the merits of the foal should be credited to its sire rather than to its dam, showing that he (the sire) had inherited great excellence from a long line of worthy ancestry and through his own prepotency had transmitted these good qualities, even though mated disadvantageously. In the case of the third mare, it is safe to assume that either her draft qualities were accidental, that is, not honestly inherited (in which case she would not be reliable as a producer of draft stock) or that she was mated with a stallion of short line pedigree, or both. You will see, therefore, that it would not be safe for a judge to allow the foal to be a deciding factor in making his award.

"Stallions are also exhibited as producers. How would it look to insert in the prize list a condition similar to that affecting brood mares? Say, 'Stallion, any age, must be accompanied by one of his get of this year, or the owner produce evidence that he (the stallion) has produced this year?' Such a provision would be regarded as ridiculous, and just so I regard the condition affecting brood mares. Neither one can produce without the aid of the other. The quality of the product depends as much on one (in a general way) as upon the other. They are both intended to be used for the same purpose, to perpetuate and improve the species, and in both cases the animal showing in itself the greatest number of points of excellence inherited from the longest line of ancestry possessing them, when it is possible to ascertain the facts, is certainly the animal entitled to the premium as being the one most likely to be capable of improving the species or stock.

"This view of the case does entirely away with such questions as 'dry mares' versus 'nursing mares,' etc., and if there is anything wrong about it in other respects, I stand a fair chance of being abundantly corrected by yourself or some of your able correspondents."

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
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## By the Way.

It is interesting to notice the difference in the inventive capacities of farmers. Some men have a genius for cobbling or tinkering up old implements, machinery and everything else about their farms, while with other men, if anything is broken—well, it is broken until the blacksmith, harness-maker, or somebody else gets hold of it and fixes it. In this, as in everything else, there is a happy medium. Some men are crippled in their work because they spend good time tinkering up and working with old tools which any sensible man would "chuck into the corner," but probably there are more who go under because they throw away too many things when only half worn out because something goes wrong, or (almost equally expensive) they trot off to the blacksmith shop with every little break. Some good farmers claim that it is a blessing to have two or three miles of road between the farm and the blacksmith shop. It's apt to have the effect of rendering the bill less formidable. It's said that knowledge is power. Sometimes it's money, too. If farmers would take a little more pains to acquire a small knowledge of many of the simpler operations in carpentry, blacksmithing and harness mending, they would not only be able to have things much better fixed up about them, but a good deal of money which is annually paid out on these things could be used to furnish some of the comforts for the home, or be added to the credit side of the bank account. "Every farmer his own mechanic" is not a bad motto. Get a good book on mechanics—and use it. If anything goes wrong always ask yourself if you cannot fix it before you ask anybody else. Patronize home industry. If you are a young man thinking of starting out as a farmer, a few months some winter in the shop of a good mechanic may be time well spent, even if you only make your board. A few farmers have a forge and outfit of tools of their own, and I have yet to meet the first one who says the outlay necessary to furnish a small bit of a shop is not money well invested.

\* \* \*

There are many small makeshifts, which every farmer may use in case of an accident. Necessity, you know, is the mother of invention, and it is always profitable to have an acquaintance with as many of her children as possible. A Plumas farmer recently showed me how he fixed a whiffletree when the iron hook on the end broke and left him in the hole. He simply drove a six-inch wire spike through the tree and, bending the end, he had a first-class hook. So handy had

he found these hooks that he had made a complete set of whiffletrees with them, and preferred them to any other kind. He used a washer to keep the head of the spike from drawing through. He found them strong enough for the heaviest kind of work.

G. E.

## Winter Dairying in Alberta.

J. R. Moore, Innisfail, Alta., writes:—"The government dairy station at Innisfail has just wound up its winter season, beginning Nov. 1, 1897, and ending April 30, 1898. The total quantity of butter manufactured was 12,180 lbs. Some 60 patrons furnished either milk or cream. The make for the different months was as follows: November, 3,296 lbs.; December, 2,241 lbs.; January, 1,803 lbs.; February, 1,252 lbs.; March, 1,322 lbs.; April, 2,266 lbs. The figures are not large by any means, but with such results, without any preparation or special effort on the part of the farmers, what great things we can do, and will do, for the twelve months ending April 30, 1899. Let the farmers answer."

Near Homer, Mich., a man started a duck farm last spring with two ducks. The eggs laid numbered 190, and he raised to the marketable age 116 ducks.

Charles Braithwaite, Portage la Prairie, has been appointed provincial weed inspector, and we may assume that his duties will be to oversee and, when necessary, to instruct and advise the men selected by the municipal councils for the same sort of work. It would be difficult to get a better man for the purpose. He has plenty of energy, plenty of experience of public life, and cannot fail to do good service to the state in the very large field allotted him.

The Northwestern Miller has for months been carrying on a lively campaign against the adulteration of wheat flour with corn flour, as recently introduced by millers further south. But the rapid rise in the price of the genuine article is making the temptation too strong for ordinary business virtue, and is not now confined to the United States. According to the Pall Mall Gazette the adulteration of wheaten flour with maize is rampant in England, and is the cause of so many complaints that we hear from bakers. One day recently, on Mark Lane market, over 2,000 sacks of maize flour were sold for the purpose of being mixed with wheaten flour. Many English millers, it is stated, are now guilty of this form of adulteration.

"Do you love me?" she asked fondly. "Dearly," replied he. "Would you die for me?" "No, my precious one. Mine is an undying love."

First tramp—"If you had to work—just supposin'—what kind of a job would you rather have?" Second tramp—"Well, I think I could be a judge of a dog show. I've had experience of all de difrent kinds of dogs dere is?"

This year's hay crop in the United States is the largest on record. The American Agriculturist estimates it at 67,150,000 tons from an acreage of 43,978,000 acres, an average rate of yield of 1.53 tons per acre.

A far-seeing American farmer says:—There was never a time in the history of the world when it was more dangerous for a man with a family, or one who expects some day to have a family, to let go of his land and try something else.

An East Taunton, Mass., young man, who thought he was old enough to have a girl, called on a young woman a few nights since. The girl's mother quietly left the room, and in a few minutes returned with a big piece of bread and molasses, which she handed to the caller, telling him to eat it and run home, as his mother might be uneasy if he should stay out late.

A tramp wrote over his bed in the shelter house the following capital epitaph for himself:—

Here lies a poor beggar, who was always tired,

For he lived in a world where too much is required;

Friends, grieve not for me that Death doth us sever,

For I am going to do nothing for ever and ever.

Official statistics give more than 10,000 homicides in the United States during the last twelve months. This is a fearful indictment. During the same period there were about 160 similar calamities in England, Ireland and Scotland. With double the population we kill 173 times as many people. The worst feature of this bloody record is that the epidemic of manslaughter is increasing in arithmetical proportion and at a fearful ratio, while legal executions for murder are utterly insignificant in number.—Texas Farmer.

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And receive by return mail a self-inking Stamp with your name on for marking your Collars, Cuffs, etc.

WINNIPEG RUBBER STAMP CO., WINNIPEG.

Manufacturers of Rubber Stamps, Seals, Stencils, etc. Send for Catalogue.

## See How You Can Make a Little Pile of Fuel Last a Long Time.



OLD STYLE STOVE.

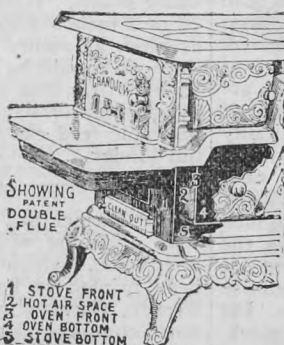
### GRAND JEWEL STOVES SAVE A THIRD IN FUEL.

In the old-style stove the oven bottom extends to front of stove, so that heat cannot circulate around front of oven at all, so it takes a third more fuel to heat front of oven for baking.

In the New Grand Jewel the oven turns up to the fire box, 3 in. from front of stove (Milne's Pat. See Cut.), forming a perfect flue around the oven, heating it uniformly, making a perfect baker, and saving 33% per cent. in wood or coal.

The Grand Jewel is made in four sizes, fully guaranteed by the makers. If you don't like it, after a fair trial, you get your money back. The third size, 9-23, is best adapted for farm use. For full particulars, send for our illustrated, descriptive circular.

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NEW STYLE GRAND JEWEL.

Agents in almost every town in the West. Districts where our stove is not represented please write for Catalogue to

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### Low Conditioned Bulls.

"Inquisitive," Dauphin, writes:—"I have noticed that The Farmer has always condemned, with no uncertain sound, the too prevalent practice of fancy feeding for bulls or any kind of breeding stock. This is very good, and according to my own ideas, but I know of a case of exactly the reverse, and would like to have your opinion on it. A farmer bought, for \$30, a pedigreed Durham bull, which had been so badly starved that for some time after being taken home he had to be lifted. He was, to use the old phrase, "skin and bones." When I last saw the animal he was just able to walk around nicely, yet the owner expected to use him for breeding purposes right along. He has been a good stock-getter, and is now about 7 or 8 years old. Would he likely be a sure breeder while so thin in flesh? Would

mon stuff, that is the ideal sire, but individual quality generally settles all such cases.

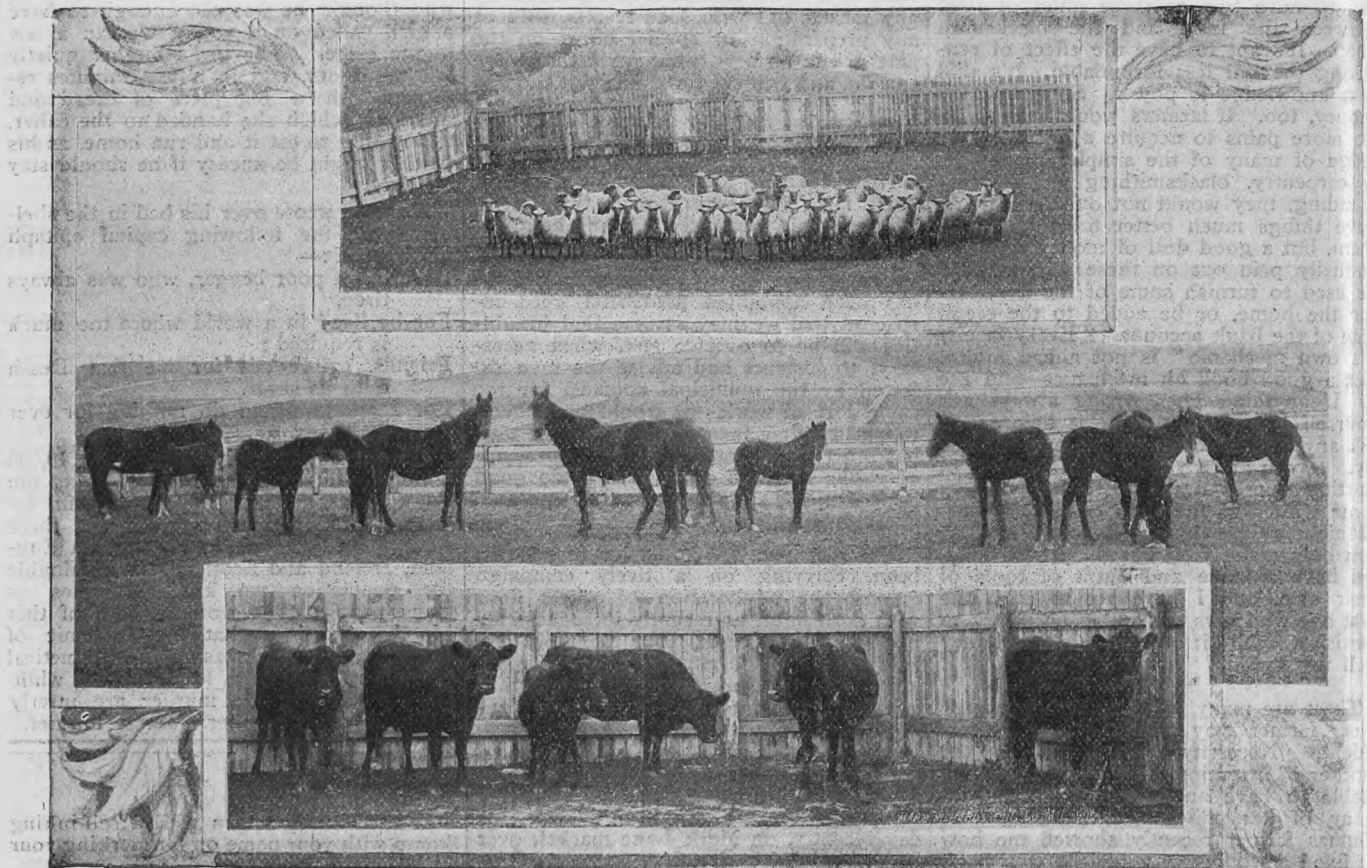
### Indian Corn.

It is probable that a good many farmers will this year want to try Indian corn as a fall and winter feed for stock. There is time to do it yet, and we give a hint as to the best method. The earliest sorts give the best quality of feed and are more reliable for our short summer season, but for those who only seek variety and succulence some of the later sorts are sure to give greater bulk. About the 20th May is a good time to sow, and if the seed drill has all its holes filled up but just enough to leave rows 3 feet apart, they will do the job first-rate. Try on a bit of bare ground to get the holes so that they will drop a seed every six or eight inches.

heaters, cream coolers, Pasteurizers, etc., all of which Mr. Barre recommends, and will be found helpful in lessening labor and improving quality.

A case of considerable interest to the holders of hay permits was tried before Judge Ryan at the recent Dauphin county court. Wickes, the plaintiff, had secured a permit to cut 30 tons of hay, beginning not earlier than July 25, which happened to be Sunday. Next day he found McPherson, the defendant, cutting the same ground on a later permit. He cut eight tons, for the value of which Wickes sued him. The judge very properly decided that the second permit was inoperative till the first had been exhausted, and ordered payment for what was wrongfully taken.

The Farmer has received the prize list of the Western Agricultural and Arts Association for 1898 from the energetic man-



In this triple view the reader is shown some of the objects of interest on the stock farm of Andrew Tainter, three miles east of Menomonie, Wis. The lower view shows a group of pure bred Red Polled cows. Above this as the middle figure is a paddock of brood mares and their colts. The upper figure shows a group of pure bred Shropshire ewes.

his condition affect the quality of his get, supposing he was bred to good cows?"

Answer—All extremes are bad—in the province of breeding especially. A calf of sound stock and good lineage may, after such mean treatment, be restored, and perhaps come to be worth more as a sire than over-pampered ones that are kept in the house till full grown, and go to pieces when put to real use. Vitality is the main point in such a case as this, and, judging from analogy, it is only bulls of special inherited vitality that could stand such privation and be much good afterwards. More exercise for the well-fed and more generous treatment for those now kept poor is the natural course to follow, if we want the best results. Fat sires never throw the best kind of stock, especially if the fatness results from want of proper waste through exercise of some kind. If fat because easily fed on com-

This will leave plenty of plants, and 20 lbs. of average sized seed will sow an acre. Any thicker will as a rule leave too many plants. Harrow after sowing about  $1\frac{1}{2}$  or 2 inches deep, and go on harrowing as often as annual weeds appear, even if the corn should be a little scratched in the leaves. After that all hoeing must be done by machine or hand, and a bulky crop of palatable feed can be cut from it with an old binder.

The Farmer has received S. M. Barre's 1898 price list of dairy machinery, supplies, etc., which has, we understand, been printed in four languages—English, French, German and Icelandic. It is the most complete catalogue he has ever issued. Amongst other new and useful machinery found within its covers are cream separators, gasoline engines, milk

ager, F. J. Clark, Brandon. It contains over 120 pages, giving a complete prize list, programme of exhibition, races, sports and attractions, rules and regulations, excursion rates, directors in charge of different classes and departments, donations to prize list, etc. Copies may be had by applying to the manager.

The price of a comfortable cottage home goes into the air every time one of the big guns of a battleship is fired.

Money is made by hitting the right market, at the right time, with the right crop.

The farmer's fields correctly show Everything he doesn't know.

Thought without purpose is like seed spilled upon the ground.

It is better for a blind horse to keep in the ruts.





## How to Keep Your Poultry Healthy.

By a Western Subscriber.

The keeping of poultry is often rendered so uncertain and unsatisfactory at times by the invasion of disease that a great many give up one of the most delightful occupations we are acquainted with, just because the hopes of the would-be fanciers are so often blasted by a lack of knowledge of the rules on which the whole prosperity of the undertaking must eventually rest.

The two most important rules in the handling of poultry are pure, sweet and sound food and a warm, dry and well-ventilated house free from draughts and sudden changes of temperature. To the beginners, and to those who have failed from the inroads of disease to acquire a reasonable degree of success, I would say, listen to my advice, based on years of experience, of failure and success, and you will probably pick a point or two that will aid you to avoid the many mistakes the writer of this article has fallen into. In the first place, no matter what kind of feed you use, let it be sound and free from mould. It is my firm belief that nine-tenths of the diseases of fowls are caused by damaged grain. It is poor policy to buy damaged grain, no matter how cheap; but, supposing you have on hand a large quantity of feed that has suffered from mould, and cannot afford to throw it away. This may be rendered more wholesome by pouring scalding hot water over it—remember the water must be scalding hot; if not, it will not kill the fungus or mould. Never give your fowls sloppy food; by doing this they get more water into their crops than nature calls for and bring on trouble. See that they have plenty of pure, sweet water, and give them their food in a dry or crumbly state, and they will of their own accord regulate the supply of water needed.

Ground bone, oyster shell, or gravel from the river bottom should be kept within reach of your fowls at all times. A dust box filled with clean, dry sand, seems to gratify a peculiar desire, but here let me advise you never to give a dust either of coal or wood ashes, as the alkali will get into the feathers, dry out the oil and totally destroy the plumage of the birds.

Ventilation—yes, perfect ventilation—and by this I mean ventilation without a draught. How to secure this altogether depends upon your fowl house, location, etc. I will just say that the best time to admit air is during the middle of the day, when the air is warmest and driest.

The third item of importance is light. Let the fowls have as much light and sunshine as possible.

The fourth and last essential is—Keep your fowls dry. Did you ever notice how uncomfortable and disconsolate a fowl looks when thoroughly wet through? When a fowl gets fairly wet you can count on loss to yourself. My firm conviction, derived from experience and observation is this: That fowls or chicks at all times, with probably the exception of the summer months, provided we have no cold rains, be kept as dry as possible. Many of the diseases of poultry come from exposure to cold and wet; and if

any one can prove to me that a fowl thoroughly wet through and standing on one leg on the lee side of a barbed wire fence, with its tail virtually between its legs, and the rain falling freely, is improved either in health or looks, or egg-producing qualities, I will submit and apologize, and ask forgiveness for advancing a theory so utterly opposed to the practice and precepts of a large number of our so-called practical farmers and haphazard poultry breeders.

## Improved Poultry Needed.

By H. H. B., Winnipeg.

It is not so many years ago that many, if not the majority, of farmers doubted the sanity, or at least the common sense, of men who invested large sums in thoroughbred cattle, but you would have to search far and wide to find the man with courage enough to-day to argue against it. But when we come to poultry, we find the old idea still prevails that "a chicken is a chicken anyhow." Now, when we read that a single Winnipeg firm is bringing thousands of dollars worth of poultry into the province from Ontario, it is time to wake up and see if it is really the fact that Manitoba has to import instead of export poultry. Enquiry among the dealers reveals the fact that not enough care is taken in preparing the local poultry for market, and that in addition the Ontario poultry are usually of finer flavor, largely due to more attention in breeding. We want to urge Manitobans to give the matter serious thought, and to commence at once to improve their stock; get away from the thought that the so-called "poultry fancier" is only after show birds and dollars.

True, he wants them, but to reach success, he is continually breeding with two ends in view, viz., an increased egg yield and larger and finer birds. For every show bird that is raised twenty birds are raised that are first-class, and in special demand for local trade. Butchers are glad to get his surplus stock, as they can get a better price for it for table use than for the common fowl. In two years you can make the change from common to improved or thoroughbred stock at very little expense. First decide what you want—a good table bird, good layers, or a good general purpose fowl; then give a little study to the various breeds; find out, as you easily can, their special qualities, select the breed that suits you, and a very small outlay in eggs or birds will give you the start necessary. We advise keeping only one breed, as in that case very little attention is necessary, as they would not need to be penned in. Do not start with an idea that you are going to get the big prices that you hear about in poultry papers, but we will guarantee that you will find your poultry in greater demand and at better prices than your neighbor, who is content to work along the old lines. If it is eggs you want, it is really a very simple matter after all and requires but small outlay to have eggs in the winter season when they are worth almost what you choose to ask for them. This article is already growing too long, but before closing would draw attention to the fact that both the Canadian and United States governments have recognized the need for improvement, and are spending considerable sums yearly in experiments to show the importance and value of the poultry interest to the country.

One old hen served a good sized family a week, and was not then quite finished. That is the sort to breed from.

## H. A. CHADWICK,

ST. JAMES, MANITOBA.



Owned by  
H.A. Chadwick,  
St. James,  
Man.

Light Brahmas, Barred Plymouth Rocks, Black Langshans, Guinea Fowls, and Black African Bantams, Fowls for sale of each variety. My birds are too well-known as prize-winners to call for further comment. Write for what you want. Telephone connection with Winnipeg. German Canaries for sale, good singers.

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## Louise Bridge Poultry Yards

Secure another Sweeping Victory.

On S. and R.C. White Leghorns, White Wyandottes, & Black Spanish; winning at Manitoba Poultry Show, February, 1898, 16 First Prizes, 11 Seconds, 2 Thirds, 4 Silver Cups and Gold Medal, including Lieutenant-Governor's Challenge Cup and Gold Medal, won by my pen of White Wyandottes, score 188 1-12, the highest scoring pen on exhibition, followed up closely with my pen of White Leghorns, score 187 1/2. My breeding pens this season are as fine as can be found in America, containing all my prize winning stock. Egg orders booked now from these grand pens at \$2.00 per 13. A few choice birds for sale.

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## WINTER LAYERS.



Barred  
Plymouth  
Rocks  
AND  
Mammoth  
Light  
Brahmas.

My birds are mated by one of the best Poultry judges and are prize-winners at Eastern shows. EGGS, 13 for \$2.00; 26 for \$3.50.

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## Lakeview Herds and Flocks.



My breeding yards of Barred P. Rocks, Light Brahmas, Rose C. Brown Leghorns, Black and Silver L. Wyandottes, Mammoth Bronze Turkeys and Pekin Ducks, are all imported and winners of 35 1st and 52nd prizes from 41 entries in 1897. A few choice B.P. Rock Cockerels and young Turkeys for sale. Orders booked for eggs. Poland China Swine, from imported parents, with pedigrees, at reasonable prices. Correspondence solicited.

J. J. MOIR, PROPRIETOR,  
GLEN DUNNING, MAN.



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## Rooster or no Rooster.

There is a pretty general impression that unless there is a rooster or two in a flock of hens they are not likely to make the same profit as layers as when there are cocks running with them. A discussion on this point has been going on in the Rural New Yorker with the weight of testimony in favor of keeping out the rooster. It is not disputed that non-fertilized eggs are much better keepers, and this is a strong point against the rooster, unless the eggs are wanted for breeding. Thos. Duff, of Toronto, is one of the most reliable poultry authorities in Canada, and his experience, as given in a recent number of Farming, is well worthy of notice. He says:—

### KEEP THE MALE BIRD AWAY FROM THE LAYING HENS.

This, in my opinion, is really the keynote to success. Though the object of the egg is undoubtedly to envelope the germ, yet impregnation of an egg by this germ has no influence upon the actual laying, and a hen will lay at the proper season independently altogether of her being mated with a male bird. Millions of eggs are laid every year which would never hatch, simply because they contain no germ, not having been fecundated. There are, however, two classes of eggs—fertile and infertile. A fertile egg is one in which the vital impulse has been communicated by fecundation, and by the term "infertile" is meant an egg which has never been impregnated, and consequently one that cannot possibly hatch.

My experience has proven that a hen when never mated to a male will lay 17 per cent. more eggs than when so mated. Supposing, by way of illustration, that a hen, properly cared for, fed and housed, lays 150 eggs a year; this would mean 25 more eggs, which at 15 cents per dozen, means 31 cents more profit made from each hen than you make by allowing the male bird his liberty. On 100 hens the profit is \$31—a considerable item towards the cost of feeding.

In addition to obtaining more eggs, there are other advantages to be gained. You gain an egg of a better flavor, and one for which a better price will be paid. An infertile egg will keep very much longer than a fertile one, because there is no germ in it to spoil by the heat. If fertile eggs happen to be left in the nest for a day or two the heat from hens laying in the same nest will, to some extent, spoil the flavor and keeping qualities of the egg.

To better exemplify the above, permit me to give you the result of an experiment which came under my personal notice: In July last several dozens of eggs, some of which were fertile and some infertile, were placed on bran in the drawer of an egg cabinet and kept in a cellar, where the temperature ranged from fifty to sixty degrees. About the 15th of August, some of the eggs were broken, but no perceptible difference could be seen in them. On the 15th of September more were broken with the same result, except a slight enlargement of the germ in the fertile egg. On the 15th of October more were broken, when it was quite apparent that the white of the fertile egg was much thinner than that of the unfertile egg, and the germ was larger than at the previous test. At the November 15th test this was still more apparent, for in the fertile eggs the white was so very thin as to entirely leave the yolk and run over the saucer like water, while the white of the infertile egg had apparently not changed at all. On December 10th the last test was made, and the result was still more pronounced. The whites of all the fertile eggs broken were like water,

and in a majority of cases the yolks broke and mixed with the whites, while on the yolks of those which did not break were to be noticed many dark spots and discolorations, showing clearly that the eggs were decaying. All of the fertile eggs broken at this December test were totally unfit for table purposes, and of little or no value for culinary purposes. In the infertile eggs, however, the whites and the yolks were in the same condition as when tested in August, and showed no signs whatever of decay. These were quite fit for any purpose, but, of course, could not be called "fresh" eggs. From the fertile eggs a bad smell was noticed, while from the infertile nothing of this nature could be detected.

During the conduct of this experiment other prominent features were observed, namely: (a) The loss by evaporation in brown shelled eggs was less than in white eggs. (b) The loss by evaporation was greater in small eggs than in large eggs. (c) The brown shelled fertile eggs were in a much better condition than the small white fertile eggs; while little difference could be detected in the keeping qualities of the large white-colored eggs and the brown eggs. The evaporation depends upon the conditions under which the eggs are kept, and will vary in accordance with these conditions. It is much more rapid in hot weather than in cold—in warm places than in cool.

When eggs are stored in other than cool places the transposition of oxygen and hydrogen invariably renders them stale. This loss and evaporation are scarcely perceptible in the first week, but are more marked in the second, and of considerable importance in the third. An egg exposed to the weather, but protected from the sun, rain and frost, will lose more than half its original weight in 12 months. Under similar conditions 27 eggs at the end of six months will weigh less than twenty-two newly laid ones. Evaporation is half the daily average in winter and double the annual daily average in summer, or a daily loss four times greater in hot weather than in cold.

Experiments have proved that evaporation is very unequal. It is influenced by the size and form of an egg. In a series of experiments made with new-laid eggs, weighing 8, 9 and 10 eggs to the pound, it was found that eggs weighing 10 to the pound lost double that of eggs weighing 8 to the pound, and with very small and long eggs the loss in weight assumed a still greater disproportion. Placing eggs in a cool place minimizes evaporation and a low temperature is not favorable to the multiplication of the micro-organisms associated with the decomposition of eggs. A pure air where the eggs are stored is absolutely essential. Upon two rules, apart from preserving processes, depends success in storing eggs for food—cool storage in a pure atmosphere reversing the eggs at least twice weekly.

### Keeping Eggs Fresh.

The "Money Maker" gives the following as the process by which John O'Neal preserves eggs so perfectly that they will keep a twelve-month or more. It is called the Algretta method:—

Take 36 gallons of water, put in it 18 pounds unslacked white lime, and six pounds salt; stir it several times for a day, then let settle and draw off all that is clear; then take four ounces per algretta, 8 ounces baking soda, 8 ounces cream of tartar, 8 ounces saltpetre, and 8 ounces borax; dissolve them in two gallons boiling water, and put into clear lime water; this will cover 300 dozen eggs. It costs about one cent a dozen to preserve them. The per algretta keeps

the eggs fresh and fresh-looking; some druggists do not have it in stock, but can get it for you, as all wholesalers have it.

"You can buy eggs in summer from country merchants for 7 cents. Is it not worth trying? Put up a few eggs right away, so next summer when eggs are cheap, you will have confidence to preserve all you can."

Mr. O'Neal gives the details of his own experience with the method as follows: "January 1, 1893, I preserved 10 dozen of eggs to see if they would keep fresh. I kept them till July, and could not tell them from fresh eggs. I then preserved \$100 worth (1,428 dozen), which sold in winter for 28 cents a dozen. After deducting \$14.24 for preservatives, I had \$385.60 left, which I invested in July, '94, buying 5,500 dozen at 7 cents, and sold them in the winter at 29 cents, which, after deducting \$53.40 for preservatives, left me \$1,541.60, with which I bought 22,023 dozen in '95 at 7 cents, and sold them at 28 cents, leaving me, after paying \$216 for preservatives, \$5,950, with which I bought 85,006 dozen in '96 at 7 cents a dozen, and sold them at 27 cents, after paying \$827 for preservatives and \$200 for barrels to keep the eggs in, I had \$21,924 made from an investment of \$100 only three years before. The first two years I worked at my trade every day and bought and sold my eggs in the evening."

This is a new way to make a fortune. The writer has made enough to retire from business, and, as he suggests, it will not cost much to begin early with a trial on a small scale of his method and put it to the test of time.

In Germany experiments have been made by Director Strauch, of the Agricultural School at Neisse, with various methods for keeping eggs fresh. At the beginning of July twenty fresh eggs were treated by each method, and examined at the end of February, next year. The results are given below.

Kept in brine: All unfit for use. Not decayed, but unpalatable from being saturated with salt.

	Per cent. spoiled.
Wrapped in paper .....	80
Kept in a solution of salicylic acid and glycerine .....	80
Rubbed with salt .....	70
Packed in bran .....	70
Coated with paraffin .....	70
Painted with a solution of salicylic acid and glycerine .....	70
Immersed in boiling water 12-15 seconds .....	50
Treated with a solution of alum .....	50
Kept in a solution of salicylic acid .....	50
Coated with soluble glass .....	40
Coated with collodion .....	40
Coated with varnish .....	40
Rubbed with bacon .....	30
Packed in wood ashes .....	20
Treated with boric acid and soluble glass .....	20
Treated with potassium permanganate .....	20
Coated with vaseline and kept in lime water .....	All good
Kept in soluble glass .....	All very good

We prefer the system mentioned last but one; but there is no need for the use of vaseline in connection with it.

## BLACK MINORCAS

J. DENNER & SON, 295 Fountain St., Winnipeg, Breeders of high-class Minorcas, will this season breed from two pens.

No. 1 Pen—headed by brother to the winner of New York Show, 1897, mated to pullets imported direct from Pitts, of England, winner at the Crystal Palace.

No. 2 Pen—Pitts' cockerel and Duff's and Roberts' hens. A limited number of Eggs for setting will be sold from these two pens.

2246

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## When to Feed Newly Hatched Chicks.

A Missouri breeder says to Colman's Rural World:—

"In your March 24th issue you made several comments on my letter published therein, one of which I would like to notice. I remarked that—'the little chicks should not be fed until the oldest was at least 48 hours old.' To which you added, editorially, that '24 to 30 hours would be better.' Now, in my experience, it takes from 24 to 36 hours from the time the first chick is hatched until the last one is safely out; consequently, if fed '24 to 30 hours' after the first chick was hatched, the last one would be little more than hatched, and this, according to my experience, would be the death of several of the last hatched chicks, when from a week to ten days old—the very evil I wished to warn your readers against. The chicks which go over to 48 hours are not injured in the least, but are strong and healthy. A chick will live three or four days from the time of hatching, without apparently being the worse for its fast."

On the same subject an English authority says:—

"For the first 24 hours after the chickens are hatched they require nothing to eat. After the first day feed every two or three hours, gradually lessening the number to three meals a day by the time they are a month old. The first meal should consist of hard-boiled eggs (the infertile ones from the incubator will do very well), mixed with oatmeal into a crumbly condition. Stale bread alone or moistened with milk may also be given. Boiled rice mixed with oatmeal is a specially good thing for checking diarrhoea, which is very disastrous to some flocks.—John Pitts (Yorks.)"

## Wonders of a Hen's Egg.

An egg when placed in incubator will, after twelve hours, show some lineaments of the head and body of the chick.

At the end of the second day the heart may be seen to beat and two blood vessels appear. On the fourth day one auricle of the heart appears, resembling somewhat a noose folded over itself.

At the end of the sixth day the wings are distinguishable and on the head two small bubbles for the brain appear.

On the seventh day the liver, lungs and stomach become visible and on the fourteenth day the beak and breast bones are formed.

From then on until the eighteenth day there is a constant growth of all the members, and on the next day the chick is full grown and ready to burst the shell.

## How to Catch the Hawk and Crow.

If you are bothered by these birds, the plan to get rid of them is to kill them. There are several ways of doing this, but I wish to call your attention to one.

Place a pole about 16 feet long in the ground in some clear place, where the birds are liable to pass. The top of the pole should be just large enough to place a good steel trap upon it. Then, when one of these birds chances to light on the pole to rest he is caught by the trap. The trap should be an old one, so it is not too bright. The pole or scantling could be placed in a box placed in the ground just large enough to admit the lower end of the pole or scantling. You should remember that this should not be placed near a tree, for the birds will light in the tree instead of on the pole.

## Food and Flavor.

A poultry expert says:—A great deal of the flavor of the eggs is due to feed. We have alluded to grass and insects as injuriously affecting the quality of eggs. But if a person wishes to test the matter thoroughly, let him feed a few hens partially on onions and others on whole wheat grain. It will not take many days of such feeding to impart a decidedly unpleasant flavor to the eggs from hens that have had the onion diet. Only by cooking, however, can this difference be detected. The poor quality eggs may produce strong, healthy chicks, provided the hens, in addition to the onion diet, have had a due proportion of grain. It is in part due to the fact that hens in winter are mainly fed with grain or wheat bran that makes their chicks stronger and more vigorous than are eggs produced after the hens run at large, and insects are their principal diet. When we grew wheat years ago we always noted that the chicks hatched out just after wheat harvest were strong and vigorous, and that the eggs if produced when fresh were always of the best quality. If more wheat were fed to laying hens in summer, not only would the hens lay more, but their eggs would be of better quality than they are if produced from food that fowls are obliged to find themselves.

The annual egg production of a duck is from 130 to 140. The duck, when she begins laying her eggs in the latter part of winter, is somewhat different from a hen. When she begins she will lay one egg, and then rest two or three days, then lay a few more, and then start in for good, and never stop until she has laid her last egg in the fall.

Swift & Co., the great Chicago packers, are about to establish two immense chicken farms, one of 172 acres near Chicago, and the other at St. Joseph, Mo. The novelty in the enterprise relates to the feed to be used for fattening the poultry. This will be the half-digested feed found in the stomachs of the cattle that may be slaughtered in the company's packing houses. This is said to be the cheapest and most fattening feed ever devised for poultry.

Work and patience are a good everyday team.

The wealthiest nation is not necessarily the greatest. That nation which has the best men and women as its citizens is the greatest.

Teacher—"Now, what do we call the scientist who spends all his time collecting eggs?" Tommy Traddles (promptly)—"An egotist."

The student of history cannot help remarking upon the preponderance of achievement that may be traced back to the cradle of the thatched cottage.

To save is better than to earn. To utilize small things is better than to strive for what is beyond our reach. The small farmer may be just as independent, just as comfortable, just as happy and quite as successful as the bonanza farmer who tills acres by the thousand.

Each generation should be an improvement on the last. The son should be able to do all his father did, and do it better. When the next generation fails to come up to the preceding one there is retrogression. In stock breeding it is also true. Each generation in stock of all kinds should be an improvement on the one it succeeds.

## BUFF COCHINS.

Having imported the best trio ever brought to Manitoba and mated with best previous strain here, will sell EGGS from above birds at \$2.00 per setting. Also pure-bred Brown Leghorns, Eggs \$1.50 per setting.

F. D. BLAKELY,

2304

285 Ellen St., Winnipeg.

## Reid's Poultry Yards.

My **BLACK MINORCAS** at the Poultry Show in February won as many prizes as all competitors combined and silver cup for best display. **GOLDEN WYANDOTTES**—1st pen, 2nd cock. Stock for sale. EGGS \$2.00 per setting of 13.

2291

THOS. REID, 293 Lizzie St., Winnipeg.

## Oak Grove Poultry Yards,

LOUISE BRIDGE P.O., WINNIPEG, MAN.

With my M. B. Turkeys I won the Silver Cup at Manitoba Poultry Show, 1897, for best display of Turkeys; also 3 firsts, 1 third and medal for heaviest Turkey at Winnipeg Industrial, 1897; for best display of Turkeys at Manitoba Poultry Show, 1898, I won the Silver Cup.

I am breeding four colonies of Toulouse Geese. Pen No. 1 (a pair of which weighs 52 lbs. in breeding condition, if fat, would weigh over 60) mated with 1st prize Gander at Winnipeg Industrial, 1897; No. 2, mated with 2nd prize Gander at Winnipeg Industrial, 1897; No. 3, mated with 1st prize young Gander at Winnipeg Industrial, 1897; No. 4, mated with 1st prize young Gander at Montreal and Cornwall Shows, 1898. I am breeding one colony of Embden Geese, a pair of which took 1st prize at Manitoba Poultry Shows, 1897 and 1898. Not being confined to space, I raise them by the hundred.

Write for price list and circulars for fowls and eggs and all kinds of poultry supplies.

Address—CHAS. MIDWINTER,

Louise Bridge P.O., Winnipeg.

## Maw's Poultry Farm

Eggs for hatching from my Mammoth Bronze Turkeys, Toulouse Geese, Barred Plymouth Rocks, Silver Laced Wyandottes, White Wyandottes, Light Brahmas, White Leghorns, Pekin and Rouen Ducks. I have a grand flock of Mammoth Bronze Turkeys, headed by yearling gobbler "Mammoth," winner of 1st and Hutchings' Special for best gobbler in exhibition; mated with 1st prize Hen, 24 lbs., 1st pullet, 22 lbs., and other hens selected for size and bone. Eggs from this fine flock of acclimatized birds will produce healthy stock and free from disease. My Toulouse Geese are extra large, and won silver medal at Industrial, 1896. My Rocks are pure Hero strain, selected for high standard, size, and best egg strain. My Ducks won 1st, Pekin old; 1st old, 1st young, Rouen, at February show.—Eggs at reasonable prices. Special figures given on large orders. Write for what you want, and I will do my best to give satisfaction. I have just issued a large descriptive catalogue, illustrated with photographs of my birds. I will mail it free on receipt of address.

M. MAW, Winnipeg.

## Smithfield Poultry Yards

At Winnipeg Industrial 1896 and 1897, I took 1st prize for Rose Comb Brown Leghorns, and in 1897 1st Prize for Pearl Guinea Fowls.

For Sale—R. C. B. Leghorns, \$1.50 each, male or female, Pearl Guinea Fowl, \$1.50 each, male or female. R. C. B. Leghorn Eggs, per setting, \$1.50.

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## KEEWATIN POULTRY YARDS.

A. M. ROBERTSON, PROP.

Highest scoring birds at Winnipeg Poultry Show, 1898. Makes a specialty of **BLACK MINORCAS**. Correspondence solicited.

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## EGGS FOR HATCHING.

Barred Plymouth Rocks,

Buff Plymouth Rocks,

S. C. Brown Leghorns,

Black Langshans,

Silver Spangled Hamburgs.

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### A Locust Bulletin.

The Minnesota experiment station has issued a bulletin of nearly 400 pages, written by its well-known entomologist, Professor Lugger, and dealing with the grasshoppers, locusts, and other insects that infest that State, occasionally a few of them finding their way here. What Herr Lugger does not know about these insects, their habits and the way to control them, is not worth knowing, and besides his careful explanation of what he has to teach, he furnishes a glossary of all the hard words, and numerous illustrations that are specially clear and well drawn.

Very few people are aware how much harm locusts have done in the past along the Red River Valley especially. In 1818 they scared the pioneers of Lord Selkirk's colony, and in 1856 and 1857 the crops over the whole country were devoured. An old settler at Moorhead can recall over a dozen visitations since then, of which those in '71 and '72 were the most serious. In 1877 locusts hatched in 42 counties in Minnesota and did great damage in several of these. In 1888 about 35,000 bushels of hoppers were killed in Ottertail county alone, and Prof. Lugger deserves great credit for his devices for their destruction.

### Australian Farming.

An exchange says: "Irrigation is doing great things in some parts of Australia. Mr. Thomas Murray, one of the executive engineers of the Victorian government water supply department, has been reporting on the effects of irrigation, and states that in some cases as much as 32 bushels of wheat and 60 bushels of oats have been raised per acre. It appears that the cost of flooding the land in the limits of the Water Trust is only about 3s. per acre, while it is reckoned that from such irrigated fields the wheat crop will prove worth from £5 to £8 per acre. This is certainly very "good business" and full of promise for the immediate future of these newly irrigated lands."

If irrigation is to be so profitable at the Antipodes, they can hardly be a day too soon in putting it into practice. Only two years ago they had a terrible drouth, and the latest news is that in their early summer the southern provinces were as bad as ever with intense heat. Adelaide, Melbourne, Sydney, and their colonies have all suffered, the thermometer registering from 112 to 124 degrees in the cities, and 130 in the country. Queensland, with its semi-tropical climate, had first the heat, and since then another terrible flood, swamping, as usual, all the lowlying parts of such cities as Brisbane, boats sailing over the roofs of one-story buildings.

The astonishing growth of the flour milling industry of Minneapolis is without any parallel. In 1878 its mills turned out 940,785 barrels of flour and exported 107,185 bbls. In 1897 its output was 13,625,205 bbls. and its export 3,942,630 bbls. There were apparently no fluctuations in the increase which grew steadily year by year.

### The Australian Paradise.

Further details of the effects of the disastrous heat that Australia has recently experienced have just come to hand. It is reported that the thermometers in many localities registered in the open sun 160 degrees. On December 30, under severe shade conditions, 107.3 degrees was registered at the Melbourne Observatory, and on January 11 a still higher record, 109.5 degrees, was reached. At Boort (Vic.) the shade register was 116 degrees; at Omeo, perched high in the snowy and wind-blown Alps, the record was 105 degrees in the shade. Of course these intense heats work enormous mischief. This is what the Australasian Review of Reviews says of their effects: "The earth seems to faint under the white blinding skies. The harvests shrivel. The orchards, with all their leafy promise, are smitten as with the blast of a furnace. The grass turns to dust over the wide plains. In Adelaide many of the animals in the Zoological gardens died. Fish perished in shallow lakes; birds fluttered dead out of the sun-scorched air. The heat seemed to rob earth of its greenness and the air of its oxygen. How much sick people, and old people, and little children, suffered can hardly be expressed in figures. The heat, indeed, turned the crowded suburbs of great cities, and hundreds of tiny, shadeless bush townships with scanty water supply, into so many circles, little or big, of an inferno such as Dante hardly dreamed of." "Our Lady of the Snows" can make no claim to distinction on this score, and, climatically, certainly has the best of the sister colonies. While five of them were being roasted, the sixth, Queensland, was suffering from continuous rains that caused almost as much distress as the heat.

The farmer who has not found profitable work on the farm during the winter months has missed his vocation, and should sell out. There is work every day in the year for the good farmer.

Sheriff Inkster has secured 50 lbs. of choice Brome grass seed from Indian Head, and will sow it on his Kildonan farm, where it will prove a valuable object lesson for the next year or two.

Weeds grow well all through drouth, this is due to the fact that most weeds are adapted to the ground in which they have obtained a foothold, and also to the further fact that many varieties are provided with powerful roots that reach far down into the soil.

Science Siftings alleges that it is the atmosphere, and not the soil mainly, that produces the crops. Take all the hay, or wheat, or corn that is yielded by an acre of land, and burn it, stocks, seed and all. It will wholly disappear, saving and excepting about 2 per cent. of the total weight. This 2 per cent. of ash represents what the soil has furnished in the shape of mineral water; the balance, or 98 per cent., has been contributed by the air.

Eighteen months ago Mr. McNaught, M. P., raised the question of what effect plowing in snow would have on the crop following. Several people alleged the effect would be bad. Mr. McNaught himself plowed a good break in this way, and says the following crop was the cleanest he had on the same class of land. As there were fewer weeds to be fed, the grain also was better. Has anybody else noticed how the plan worked with them? As a rule, no snow falls till the ground is frozen, but if there is any clear evidence on the matter it may be well to have it put on record.

Potatoes deteriorate in cooking qualities when exposed to light probably more than any vegetable grown, and should strictly be kept in perfect darkness, if the highest quality is to be preserved.

The Blyth district plowing match promises this year to be the biggest thing of the kind ever yet seen in the province. Prizes to the value of \$450 will be offered, and the day will be a general holiday for a long distance round. It is likely the plowing will be done on the farm of S. Charleson. The bulk of the prizes have been given by the business men of Brandon, and a silver cup from Frank Fowler, M. P. P., is another special attraction.

### DR. BARNARDO'S HOMES.

The managers of these institutions invite applications from farmers and others for boys and youths who are being sent out periodically, after careful training in English homes. The older boys remain for a period of one year at the Farm Home at Russell, during which time they receive practical instruction in general farm work before being placed in situations. Boys from eleven to thirteen are placed from the distributing home in Winnipeg. Applications for younger boys should be addressed to the Resident Superintendent—115 Pacific Avenue, Winnipeg, or P. O. Box, 970—and for older boys possessing experience in farm work, to Manager Dr. Barnardo's Farm Home, Barnardo, Man., 1907.

## The MANITOBA.



MANITOBA HOTEL, WINNIPEG

I am seeking your patronage. You can have mine; I pay highest cash price for any of your Dairy Produce—

## RECIPROCATE

F. W. SPRADO,  
MANAGER.





## Tree Planting in the Northwest.

George Lang, gardener-in-chief at the experimental farm, Indian Head, is not much heard of away from home, but to those who are in touch with the work done at that station he is well-known as a most painstaking, capable and reliable worker and safe guide in all matters connected with his department. We have, therefore, much pleasure in giving here a paper read by him at the local institute on the subject of tree planting. This topic has many times before been dealt with in these columns, but there are always new aspirants who want guidance by a man that can be trusted.

A few years ago, says Mr. Lang, when we were commencing to make homes for ourselves in this country, with everything new, seasons and climate different from what we had been accustomed to, failure after failure overtaking us from the lack of the necessary capital, ignorance of the proper mode of cultivating the land or other unforeseen causes, there was some excuse for the almost complete lack of any attempt to improve the appearance or comfort of our homes by doing anything in the line of horticulture.

But now the conditions are completely changed, and I can safely say to you here to-day that the farmer who does not make a commencement at once is making a great mistake, for every year tells, and a good many of us have no time to lose if we expect to enjoy the fruits of our labor.

I think this is an important subject for discussion, and some of the experience gained on the experimental farm as to the best manner of laying off and preparing the ground, the varieties of trees and shrubs most likely to succeed, and the surest way of planting, may help to start it.

The first question to consider is, What is the most practical and useful method to follow in laying out shelter belts?

A shelter belt, or wind break, to be useful, should be at least three rows wide, and six rows would be better still; should surround the dwelling and farm buildings on at least two sides from which the most wind is to be expected, and should not be closer to the buildings than 100 feet. Inside this shelter belt one or two plots about fifty feet wide and as long as you require, should be prepared for a garden, and two rows of trees or one row of Artemisia planted round it, the outside shelter belt forming one side and one end.

The benefit derived from these shelter belts would be two-fold—protection from the winds in summer and breaking and collecting the drifting snow in winter; and I think there are few of us who need to be told how great a benefit that would be this winter. And see what a difference in the appearance of your place a fine enclosure of trees, breaking the monotony of grain fields and prairie, would make.

The next question to be considered is the preparation of the land for the sowing of tree seeds or planting the trees. The strip to be planted or sown should be well and deeply summer fallowed, or, if in prairie, broken and backset; if three rows are to be planted, 18 feet wide; if more, 6 feet for each additional row. If the land was in stubble, and the inclination strong on a man to begin at once, I

do not say that in giving it a good plowing and going ahead with his planting he would be far wrong; but do not try it on prairie sod, for your labor will be thrown away.

Now that we are going to plant, the native or ash-leaved maple (*Aceroides negundo*) is one of the easiest and surest to grow, and one of the best for shelter belts as it suckers very freely from the crown of the root, soon making a close hedge. This habit is one objection to this tree when wanted with a single stem, entailing a good deal of work, keeping the suckers cut off for a year or two. The maple is one of the easiest cultures from seed, and grows fast: a hedge of it seven years old from seed that was grubbed out on the experimental farm last spring would average fourteen feet high; and here I might say, that this row of trees about 100 yards long would have given the average farmer his summer's wood.

Next, I would place the American cottonwood (*Populus Monilifera*), a much handsomer and quicker grower than the maple. It holds its leaves very late in the fall, and the natural habit of the tree is the best, but where it has been on trial longer than with us it is not proving long-lived: it is easily propagated from cuttings and suckers, and grows very fast.

Next is the native elm (*Ulmus Americana*), and I am not sure but it should be placed first on the list. It is slow of growth for the first few years, but after it is once established, grows as fast as any; in fact, in the north shelter belt on the farm you can see a few elms overtopping the maples by several feet. It is more difficult to get these trees than the others, as the seed is hard to procure, and as hard to grow, and trees from the eastern provinces are not hardy here. However, I have no doubt that before long reliable nurseries will be started in this country, where all kinds of hardy trees and shrubs can be procured at reasonable prices.

There are also several Russian poplars (*Baculensis*, *Wabste Riga*, *Siberica*), all of which have proved quite hardy so far, are quick growers and very effective, either as single trees or planted closely in rows and easily propagated from cuttings; even our own white poplar is not to be despised, and is within reach of everyone.

Another tree, and a good one, too, is the native ash (*Fraxinus Viridis*), easy of culture from seed, very sure to grow when transplanted, making a tall, straight tree, the plantation of which would become very useful in a few years. The sharp-leaved willow (*Salix Acutifolia*) makes one of the best hedges we have, growing very fast and close, and is easy to propagate from cuttings. The Riga pine, white spruce and tamarac or larch

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**Our No. 2 Collection** contains 16 packets for 50c, as follows: Bean, dwarf; Beet, Carrot, Corn, sweet; Cucumber, Cabbage, Celery, Lettuce, Musk Melon, Onion, Parsnip, Parsley, Peas, Radish, Tomato, Turnip, and one packet Wild Garden Flower Seed Mixture.

**Our No. 3 Collection** contains 8 packets for 25c, as follows: Bean, Beet, Carrot, Onion, Radish, Lettuce, Cucumber, Peas. The above sent post paid to any address on receipt of price. Our Handsome Illustrated Catalogue containing other great offers mailed free to any address.

**R. ALSTON, Royal Greenhouse & Seed Establishment, WINNIPEG, MAN.**

are also hardy, and after they are well established, grow fast; the two former especially, if planted on light gravelly land. This does not by any means complete the list of trees that are hardy and do well here, but I think it is the best of them.

In shrubs there are a great number that are quite hardy and easy of cultivation, but time will not permit me to mention more than a few of the best. *Artemisia Abrotanum* heads the list, sure to grow from cuttings. In three years you can have a close hedge five feet high. It won't stop cattle, but it will stop snow and drifting earth, and often save your crop of vegetables or fruit.

Next would stand *Caragana Arborescens*, or *Siberian Pea*, one of the most beautiful shrubs we have, and equal to it is the *Tartarian Honeysuckle*, and a smaller variety, *Alberta*. Several varieties of *Lilac*, *Spirea Opulifolia*, *Asiatic Maple* and *Flowering Currant* are all hardy and make handsome bushes.

Now, for the planting. We will take it for granted that the ground has been properly prepared for maple and ash; the seed is surest if somewhat the slowest way, and always sow in straight rows when practicable; mark out rows six feet apart; make a furrow with a hoe, or, if you are going into it extensively, with the plow about two inches deep; somewhat deeper, if done with the plow, will not hurt; then scatter the seeds thinly in the furrow and cover with a hoe or rake, not more than two inches deep; then tramp the row firmly with the feet. Any time in May is a good time, as the maple comes up quickly, and is very sensitive to frost or wind. The ash does not germinate so quickly, and may be sown in the fall advantageously; in fact, if sown in the spring, a great deal of the seed may not come up until the next year.

If trees can be procured to plant, open out your furrows the same distance apart, but as deep as you can run the plow, then plant your trees four feet apart. This can be done very fast by two men, one holding the tree to the land side of the furrow and tramping the earth round the roots, as the other shovels it in. After the row is all planted, give the trees a good watering and fill in the rest of the furrow; or you can stretch a line and dig holes every four feet and plant your trees. If you are not putting in a great many, this would probably be the best way. A good plan in planting in this way is to tramp in about one-half the earth. After the row is planted, give a good watering, and when the water has soaked away fill in the balance of the earth, but do not tramp it much.

Now, I will give you a few points:—Don't plant too large trees; plant about the same depth that they were before lifted; trim well back, for the tree has lost most of its roots, and cannot supply sap to the top if you leave it as it was; firm the soil well round the roots, you cannot overdo it; do not dig too many holes before planting; never leave the roots uncovered or let them get dry before planting; half an hour's sun or dry wind on the exposed roots of a tree is almost sure death; keep the ground well cultivated and clean, and don't make a cattle corral of your shelter belt, and in five years you will have something to be proud of.

The much-dreaded San Jose scale has found its way across the St. Lawrence into the Niagara peninsula, and hundreds of trees in the orchards round St. Catharines will be cut down and burnt in the hope of checking further spread of the plague.

## Rhubarb on the Farm.

No vegetable responds more readily to a minimum amount of cultivation than rhubarb, and as it makes a first-class substitute for fruit, it should be more extensively grown, especially in a country like this, where our fruit resources are extremely limited. Two methods of starting a bed of rhubarb may be adopted, either by sowing the seed or planting roots, but the latter is much preferable, for, except in rare instances, rhubarb won't come true to type from seed; in fact, retrogression in every feature is apparent in seedling rhubarb. If a few old roots can be obtained so much the better, and these may be divided with a sharp spade into as many pieces as there are eyes. Care must be taken to ensure the fact of there being an eye or bud to each root, as they will not grow if this is missing, no matter how large the root may be. Rhubarb is a particularly heavy feeder, and this fact must be taken into consideration when preparing the land for planting. An old piece of garden, which has been manured for a few years, will make an excellent situation, if plowed deeply and heavily manured before planting. Do not be afraid of putting on too much manure, for in this point lies the main secret of successful rhubarb growing. The plants should be set in rows five feet apart each way, care being taken not to bury the crowns, which should be about level with the surface. Fall planting gives the most satisfactory results, and a coating of well-rotted manure spread on the bed to the depth of six inches every fall will materially assist development. If the above instructions are followed out you will be surprised at the marvellous growth of your plot of rhubarb. Never allow the plants to run to seed, but upon the first appearance of flower spikes remove them, as they greatly tend to lessen the vigor, besides causing the whole plant to become tough and insipid. *Victoria* and *Linnaeus* are popular varieties on account of their bright color and excellent quality.

To secure early rhubarb, it is a good plan to have a barrel, with both heads knocked out, set around rhubarb hills. It should be filled with straw and banked with coarse manure. In the spring take the straw out, but let the barrel stand. The leaves will grow towards the light, and soon make long, tender stalks.

## The Botanical Club.

At a meeting of the Botanical Club held in the City Hall, Winnipeg, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, Rev. W. A. Burman; vice-presidents, W. A. McIntyre, Miss Hayes; secretary-treasurer, Miss Wadge; list secretary, Mr. Boyd; general committee, Dr. Blakely, J. H. Mulvey, Alex. McIntyre, Chas. Campbell, E. Woodhull, Miss Monroe, Miss Murray, Miss Conlin, Miss Young, H. B. McGregor, W. Shipley, of Glenboro; M. H. Jones Birtle; J. P. Wadge, Brandon, A. Bowerman, Griswold.

Mr. Garrett, science master of the Collegiate, gave an address on "The Collection and Preservation of Plants." He distributed among the members a collection made by a public school pupil in the country. These were on small sheets with only the beautiful parts preserved. The specimens collected by the Collegiate classes are on paper eleven inches by sixteen, with two inches turned up at the bottom, to form a pocket, intended to hold loose leaves, seeds, etc. The label is attached to one corner. The sheets are kept in pasteboard boxes, which slip into a bookcase like a book. They are about an inch and a half deep, and cost about ten cents each. In drying plants he used a pile of newspapers, a board, and a few bricks. For delicate flowers, blotting paper that has been sprinkled with oxalic acid was very effective.

Mr. Burman said he obtained best results from a press made of woven wire. The standard size for herbarium sheets is eleven by sixteen inches. Newspaper is better than blotting paper, because they do not retain the moisture absorbed. He also explained the methods of preserving other orders of plants than those bearing flowers.

The Committee on Agriculture at Washington has agreed upon a bill appropriating \$100,000 to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to inspect the nurseries of the United States and give certificates of exemption from insects and pathological disease. This course has been mainly prompted by the action of the German government in refusing admission to American fruits, but it will be an additional security to Manitoba fruit-growers who wish to try southern-grown nursery stock.

# A Plain Statement to Men

The Erie Medical Co. is an association of specialists long trained in that exclusive branch of science devoted to the cure of weak men, who suffer from overwork and worry and from abuses that tear down the whole system. Our treatment consists of long-tried medicines for restoring virile and vigorous conditions. We likewise supply an appliance to be used with our medicines which has never yet failed to develop shrunken parts. Our complete treatment is the outcome of a lifetime's study.

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## Male and Female in Strawberries

See Page 173 of April Issue.

Nearly every one has learned the difference between a "pistillate" and "perfect" strawberry blossom—yet, for the benefit of the absolutely uninitiated, perhaps it may be well to explain that with most plants both organs of reproduction are found on the same flower—the female organ, or pistil, and the male organ, or stamens.

If the stamens are either wanting entirely, or reflexed—that is curved back



PISTILLATE.

and so twisted that they cannot properly perform their function, such a flower is "pistillate"—possessing, practically, only the female organ, and must hence be pollinated or impregnated by a flower other than itself. This pollination will be effectually accomplished by winds and insects (principally bees) if perfect flowers are closely adjacent. Therefore, the necessity arises, when pistillate varieties of



BI-SEXUAL.

strawberries are cultivated, for planting bi-sexual varieties in juxtaposition.

The grower should make his selection with care, and never plant more than two rows of pistillates to one of staminate. Many prominent shippers employ alternate rows, as more certain to supply sufficient pollen, and this plan, the amateur, where he uses pistillates at all, will do well to imitate.

## The Prairie Crocus.

(*Anemone Patens*.)

First among the flowers of spring is the *Anemone*: Scarcely waiting for the snow to clear away on the ground above it, it begins to push its hairy stem through the soil, and in a few days banks of delicate bluish blossoms are to be found where a short time before were banks of snow.

This little flower is a favorite in Manitoba, not only on account of its beauty, but because it is the first fruits of the spring, and its appearance is as welcome as the return of the song birds from the sunny south.

A little study of the plant reveals several matters of interest. To protect it from the chilly blasts of the early spring, every part of the plant, even to the sepals, is covered with silky hairs, and when the evening comes on the blossom closes, drawing its furry covering around the tender parts in the centre of the flower. We find also that it has no leaves except a small whorl close under the blossom. As the leaves are the means by which a plant obtains its food, we begin to wonder how this plants gets along without leaves, but if we dig down to the roots, we will find that they are thickened and full of food which has been stored up the previous summer, for the use of the young plant in the spring. Later on we find the

leaves appear, and they in their turn store up a supply of food in the root for use the following spring.

If we examine the blossom closely we find first a circle of delicately colored flower leaves, called sepals. Nearer to the centre we find several rows of yellow stamens, each stamen with its little stalk and little sack at the end of it. These little sacks are filled with a very fine yellow dust called pollen, and soon the little sacks burst along each side and the dust falls on to the little carpels at the very centre of the blossom, which, being fertilized in this way, develop later on into seeds. Each seed, when ripe, is provided with a long hair, which enables it to be more easily carried about by the wind. These tufts of hair on the top of the plant give it a fluffy appearance, and when a lot of plants are found in one place, their appearance justifies the name "Prairie Smoke" sometimes given to it.

The *Anemone*, though it blooms comparatively alone, has numerous relatives in the plant world. In fact, it belongs to one of the largest families of plants, called Ranunculaceae. The plants belonging to this family all have certain characteristics in common, which enable a botanist to distinguish them from the members of any other family.

This plant goes under several names, *Crocus*, *Anemone*, *Windflower*, *Prairie Smoke*, *Mayflower*, and others. *Crocus* is the more common name, but *Anemone Patens* is the correct one.

## Caring for Nursery Stock.

The time will soon arrive when farmers will be receiving the fruit trees and plants which they ordered in the winter; many know how to properly care for them, but there are many who do not know how.

The latter statement may not be fully demonstrated till some time after the work is performed, then the weak growth of some of the plants and death of others will be attributed to some fault of the nurseryman from whom they purchased.

When any kind of a plant has its roots exposed, it is sure to suffer loss of vitality by evaporation. Always keep them covered with damp straw or cloth. Trees sometimes arrive in a shrivelled condition, caused by delay in shipment or transportation; these should be immediately placed horizontally in a trench and covered with puddled earth and allowed to remain there three or four days. If the branches are still shrivelled, the trees are worthless; they should be plump when removed.

Remove all bruised and injured roots with a sharp knife or pruning shears, also cutting off all the fibrous rootlets, as all new growth starts from large roots.

The top should be cut quite severely. The branches should never exceed the roots in quantity and length.

Place a small mound of dirt in the centre of the hole before setting the tree, place the tree upon the mound and gently press it into the earth. This ensures sufficient soil among the roots to prevent any open spaces. Pack the soil above the roots as filled in, but the last three inches on top should be left loose to act as a mulch and prevent evaporation. It is best to set all trees a little deeper than they stood in the nursery; this point on the tree can be told by the difference in the color of the bark. It is customary to set a tree as nearly vertical as possible, but I have learned that it should be set so as to lean slightly towards the direction of the prevailing winds; then, as the tree grew, it would gradually straighten and at maturity be able to maintain that position.

A tree should be mulched after being once well watered. There is nothing better than frequent shallow cultivation to conserve moisture and promote new growth.

It is better to grow some cultivated crop among the trees than to allow the ground to become occupied by weeds and grass, but don't plant seeds too close to trees; four feet is close enough.

Watch the new growth during the season and cut back any branch which is growing out of proportion to the other ones; keep the top as near balanced as possible; don't allow any cross limbs, and rub off all shoots on the trunk which are not needed for main branches.

The botanist or flower lover can say that "in the secret of a weed's plain heart he finds a key to the inmost heart of God."

In the spring of 1878 the trees of Manitoba were in leaf before the end of April, as there had been a very open winter and an early spring.

One of the surest ways to kill any kind of a tree is to pile a heap of stones around it. The reason appears to be that the stones obstruct light and act as a mulch to the soil, causing the tree roots to feed near the surface. But the stones are no obstruction to frost, so that the soil under them is usually deeply frozen, and the roots, being encased in frozen soil, cannot supply sap to the tree, as all roots should do to some extent, even in winter.

A single tree, according to a computation of "Knowledge," is able, through its leaves, to purify the air from the carbonic acid arising from the respiration of a considerable number of men, perhaps a dozen, or even a score. The volume of carbonic acid exhaled by a human being in the course of twenty-four hours is put at about 100 gallons; but by Boussingault's estimate, a single square yard of leaf surface, counting both the upper and the under sides of the leaves, can, under favorable circumstances, decompose at least a gallon of carbonic acid in a day. One hundred square yards of leaf surface, then, would suffice to keep the air pure for one man, but the leaves of a tree of moderate size present a surface of many hundred square yards.

## HONEST HELP FREE!

AN OLD CLERGYMAN, deploring the fact that so many men are being imposed upon by unscrupulous quacks, is willing to inform any man who is weak and nervous or suffering from various effects of errors or excesses, how to obtain a perfect cure. Having nothing to sell, he asks for no money, but is desirous for humanity's sake to help the unfortunate to regain their health and happiness. Perfect secrecy assured. Address, with stamp, REV. A. H. MACFARLANE, FRANKTOWN, ONTARIO. 2492

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Graduate of Ontario Veterinary College.

## IT PAYS

To have an advertisement in the columns of The Nor'-West Farmer—that is, if you want to reach the farm homes of Western Canada.

## Illustration Stations.

On April 22, Prof. Robertson, by direction of the Minister of Agriculture, presented to the House of Commons committee on agriculture and colonization the following possible plan for the establishment and maintenance of what he calls "Illustration Stations" for farmers.

He begins by summarizing the work already done by the Dominion government along the same lines. The most important direct aids to agriculture, given by the Dominion government are:

1. The establishment and maintenance of the Dominion dairy stations whereby the making of butter in creameries during the winter has been introduced into all parts of Canada, and by means of which co-operative dairying has been established in districts where it was unknown;

2. The cold storage service for the carriage of perishable food products;

3. The imparting of information on the needs and preferences of markets which can be supplied with Canadian products, and the making of trial shipments of the same;

4. The maintenance of experimental farms;

5. Encouragement to agricultural societies, chiefly in the Northwest Territories; and,

6. Protection of the live stock interests by veterinary service and quarantine.

He goes on to say:—During the last ten years very marked progress has been made in improving the quality of manufactured farm products, such as butter and cheese, and in feeding live stock profitably.

There has been much less improvement in the methods of cultivating crops, in the selection and general use of the most productive varieties of cereals, grasses and roots, and in maintaining the fertility of soils.

The work already undertaken in the field of practical dairying, both by the local and provincial governments is fairly well abreast of the requirements of the times and the scheme propounded is to do much the same thing in the line of agriculture, so far as the circumstances require. He says:

Every experiment is capable of rendering a two-fold service. It may discover what was before unknown; and it may illustrate and demonstrate the application in a profitable way of principles and methods which are not new. It is seldom advantageous to combine in one experiment the objects of research and illustration. It is always a good plan to concentrate effort and attention on a few things until some real progress has been made. The hurried multiplication of experiments without definite comprehensive plans, may cause amazement, but they seldom yield practical service. The history of experiment stations maintained by the governments in all lands shows a general tendency towards making them or letting them become "Show places," having in consequence a very limited range of usefulness. Too much Barnumism renders no service to science or to farmers.

When any principle or method that may be applied to farm management has been discovered as a good one, the information about it should be given in such a way that it will be as soon as possible beneficial to those for whom it is intended. There is great danger of valuable information being buried in bulky printed reports beyond the hope of resurrection. For men who are mostly employed in working with material things, such as land, farm tools, animals and products, illustrations should be given (1) where they can see them; (2) in such a way that they

can readily understand them, and (3) so that they will be attracted to learn and to put the lessons into practice.

For illustration of different methods of culture, one-quarter of an acre of some suitable variety of Indian corn for fodder might be sown broadcast; one quarter of an acre in rows two feet apart, with the seeding quite thick in each row; another fourth of an acre with corn in rows three feet apart, and cultivated according to the best known methods; and a fourth of an acre with the corn three feet apart, but left uncultivated. Such an illustration of methods of corn-growing would result in a general adoption by the farmers of the best methods. Similar illustrations should be given of methods of cultivating other crops.

The Dominion department of agriculture should provide the seeds, and compensate the occupier of the land, who would be superintendent of the illustrations, for the expense incurred in the extra labor of sowing and cultivating the comparatively small plots.

I estimate that the expense to the government for the seeds and such compensation for labor would amount to from \$50 to \$100 per "illustration field," according to the size and work.

This would be a means of obtaining a large measure of volunteer service from a great number of leading farmers, in spreading information in a thoroughly practical way throughout the localities in which they lived.

A practical farmer with a good knowledge of business methods, and ability to express himself clearly in writing and in public speaking, should be secured as travelling inspector and lecturer for each group of twenty or twenty-five "Illustration Stations." The information which they would gather at these stations during the summer would furnish most useful material for meetings of farmers held to discuss agriculture during the winter months.

I estimate that if one hundred "Illustration Stations" were in existence in Canada at suitable centres, each would be visited during the year by from 500 to 1,000 farmers, who would examine the work carefully for the purpose of learning all that could be transferred into the management of their own farms.

I think by that means the quantity of crops could be increased at least 25 per cent. from the same acreage, without extra expense, within ten years. That would mean an annual increase of wealth for all time afterwards; and the educational value of the "Illustration Stations" to the farmers themselves and their families would go on growing in a manner that cannot be estimated in dollars and cents. The annual value of the crops from the farms in Canada is estimated variously at from 220 to 270 millions of dollars. In a few years the increased value of the farm crops traceable to these "Illustration Stations" would amount to so many millions a year that even the Klondike would not be in it, by comparison, as a matter of enriching the people of Canada.

The dairying service of the department has been useful in that way through the dairy illustration stations. These have been object lessons which the farmers could readily see and copy from.

A similar system suited to illustrate, that is to make clear, the relative productiveness of different varieties of grains, of roots, and of fodder plants, would be readily accepted and acted upon by the farmers.

The quality and quantity of crops which could be obtained on the same land in the same season, from different methods of tillage, might be illustrated in such a way as to quickly cause nearly all the farmers who saw them, to put the best method into practice on their own farms.

To accomplish that I would recommend that some local organization, farmers, such as a farmers' institute, agricultural society or farmers' club should provide an "Illustrated Field," "Illustrated Station," to be used in any way and for the purposes indicated.

In any county, where one of these organizations was not disposed to do so, I would propose that the county council or township or parish council should be insisted to provide a small "Illustrated Station." No property need be purchased and there would not be any necessity of engaging a local superintendent on salary. From ten to twenty acres of suitable soil should be arranged for. It should be fairly uniform in character, situated near a market town, beside a public road, where practicable, close to a schoolhouse.

The farmers' institute or other organization might arrange with the farmer occupying the land to conduct the "Illustrated Work" according to direction which would be furnished from the Dominion department of agriculture. An illustration field for a county need not be permanently in one locality. The illustrations might be given in one place a year or two, and then in some other locality, after they had served their purpose in the first place.

The Dominion department of agriculture should provide the plan in general and in detail. For each locality it should aim at the accomplishment of something definite, in introducing varieties of seed, methods of cultivation and improvement in the fertility of soils. The work to be carried on at each "Illustration Station" or field should be directly adapted to furnish information to the farmers of what would be useful to them in the district at once.

The plan should be simple and clear, in order to make it as effective as possible in affecting the practice and products of the neighborhood. For instance, one fourth of an acre each of four different varieties of oats might be grown side by side. The rule should be to grow no more than four varieties of any one kind of grain. One-eighth of an acre might be grown of each of four different varieties of carrots and of four different varieties of potatoes.

I estimate that the expenditure to be made by the Dominion government for giving effect to this scheme would amount to from \$100 to \$200 for each station, including the administration of the travelling inspectors, and in the course of three years there might be an "Illustration Station" in each county.

For the encouragement of those who sought to excel in carrying on the work the government might arrange to award a gold medal to the superintendent in each group of stations, who conducted work in every respect in the best way. Silver and bronze medals might be given to the others in the order of merit.

Then a special provincial medal might be provided for the most successful superintendent in each province, and also one grand Dominion medal and diploma, which would confer great honor on the one fortunate enough to win it. These would cost very little in proportion to the good they would do.

After a few years the plan might very well include methods for increasing the fertility of the soils by the growth of such crops as clovers, peas, beans, etc.

It would not be desirable to take up any illustration work with live stock in connection with these stations, except, perhaps, with pigs and poultry. With modifications to suit the nature of the work, the plan could be applied to the establishment and maintenance of "Illustration Stations" for these two branches of live stock.





### A Worker's Hymn.

There be good in that I wrought,  
Thy hand compelled it, Master, thine;  
Where I have failed to meet thy thought,  
I know, through thee, the blame is mine.  
One instant's toil to thee denied  
Stands all eternity's offence,  
For that I did with thee to guide,  
To thee, through thee, be excellence.  
"Thou, lest all thought of Eden fade,  
Bring'st Eden to the craftsman's brain,  
Godlike to muse o'er his own trade  
And manlike stand with God again.  
The depth and dream of my desire,  
The bitter paths wherein I stray;  
Thou knowest who has made the fire,  
Thou knowest who has made the clay.  
One stone the more swings to her place  
In that dread temple of thy worth,  
It is enough that through thy grace  
I saw naught common on thy earth.  
Take not that vision from my ken;  
Whatsoever may spoil or speed,  
Help me to need no aid from men  
That I may help such men as need!

—Rudyard Kipling.

### How to Produce Comfort in the Home on the Farm.

By Mrs. A. Begg, Roseisle, Man.

We often hear it said, and truly, too, that home should be the most happy spot on earth; it should remind us of our future place of abode, viz., Heaven; and if each member of the family, either young or old, would endeavor to do his, or her, share of the duty incumbent upon them, and would exercise more love and patience, there would be more real happiness in every home. How often we hear the complaint from the farmer's wife that she has to be first up in the morning and the last one to go to bed at night. She has the garden to make, the pigs to feed, or chase out of the crops, is dressmaker, buttermaker, housekeeper; in fact, everything, even stable boy. And the husband wonders why his wife don't look happy, while he takes all the comforts that are going. He spends all his leisure hours puffing smoke from his pipe, not thinking of caring about the discomfort it causes the rest of the family. He spends all the money for tobacco, sometimes even on liquor or on expensive machinery for the farm; while the wife dare not ask for a new sewing or washing machine, nor even an improved churn or wringer. But then there are many ways that women can make home happy, or otherwise. According to the old adage, "A man's work is from sun to sun, but woman's work is never done."

Now, I believe in many cases that is true; but if her work were systematically planned it would be completed at the end of the day, as is that of her husband. Those duties that are done in the "hit or miss" sort of fashion are sure to "miss" the desired result. Meals, for instance, will be prepared at all hours, rooms are left untidy, and in the case of sickness nothing can be found because it is not in

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its proper place. The lack of system is an enemy to home comfort. That is one reason that house cleaning is such a dreaded experience. Husbands and sons find many outside attractions while the house cleaning blizzard is raging.

In a home where there are children they play a most important part either in the happiness or misery of that home, but parents have that mostly in their own hands, according to the way they train them in youth. Parents are too prone to measure the conduct of children by the degree of trouble or annoyance it may cause them. But I think very different standards should be applied. It is quite clear that the normal traits and the spontaneous activities of childhood are not in any sense the result of wrongdoing on the children's part, nor the just occasion for discipline or punishment on the part of the parent. Many a child is scolded for so-called faults which are not faults at all, but rather virtues, since they are necessary conditions of his or her happiness, growth and development. Do we sufficiently realize that when a child is constantly reproved for making a noise or asking questions, or trying to learn from nature's surroundings the benefit of exercise to promote health and vigor of body and mind, by repressing his bodily activity we do him a serious injustice. Who can say how many of the unfortunate people we see about us, whose minds and wills are infirm, who are incapable of independent thought, have been mistreated in this way. It is pitiful to see some well-meaning men persistently striving to check the exuberant growth of vitality and life in their children, while the really grave and dangerous vices of childhood, which undermine the health and character of their children, grow and flourish unnoticed by the unconscious parent. Parents should exercise authority, and their word should be law in the home, but they also should exercise something like childlike simplicity in the nursery, and not try to make the children as constrained and self-conscious as ourselves. Oh! for a little more fresh air, more fun and laughter in the lives of grown up people, so that the shouts of happy children might no longer jar upon the nerves or shatter our peace. But then, after all it is the wife and godly mother that is the chief factor in making home happy. The model wife, who looks well to the ways of her household, follows a religious creed, which is the making of that home, a quiet resting-place, a harbor wherein the members of the family are sure of comfort and peace.

But lastly, without religion in the home and in the heart of each member of the family, there cannot be the highest forms of love and happiness, the love and "peace that passeth all understanding," which flows only from the hearts of those who are full of the love of God, which is shed abroad in the hearts of those who are looking forward to their eternal home in heaven.

### Rocking the Baby.

I hear her rocking the baby,  
Her room is next to mine—  
And I fancy I feel the dimpled arms  
That round her neck entwine,  
As she rocks and rocks the baby,  
In that room just next to mine.  
I hear her rocking the baby,  
Each day when the twilight comes.  
And I know there's a world of blessing  
and love  
In the "baby-by" she hums.  
I can see the restless fingers  
Playing with "mamma's rings,"  
The sweet, little, smiling, pouting mouth  
That to hers in kissing clings.  
As she rocks and sings to the baby,  
And dreams as she rocks and sings.  
I hear her rocking the baby,  
Slower and slower now,  
And I hear her leaving her good night  
kiss  
On its eyes and cheek and brow.  
From her rocking, rocking, rocking,  
I wonder would she start  
Could she know through the walls be-  
tween us  
She is rocking on a heart—  
While my empty arms are aching  
For a form they may not press,  
And my empty heart is breaking  
In its desolate loneliness?  
I list to the rocking, rocking,  
In the room just next to mine,  
And breathe a prayer in silence,  
At a mother's broken shrine,  
For the woman who rocks the baby  
In the room just next to mine.

### The Tobacco Habit.

"I suppose I'll have to," covers about nine-tenths of the cases of the smoke habit. Men do it generally because they formed the habit, and it is too hard or too much trouble to quit, and boys take it up because they imagine it to be one of the manly accomplishments. The average man who smokes would be glad to be rid of the habit if he could, and there are very few smokers who would not prefer to have the children leave it alone, but it comes hard for a man to acknowledge that he can't help doing something which he doesn't want his boy to do.

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## Hints to Housekeepers.

By Mrs. A. W. Black, Dominion City.

Few housekeepers realize that they waste half their coffee by grinding it coarse. The particles should be as fine as the best granulated corn meal. It makes at least one-third the difference in the strength of drip coffee, whether the particles are fine or coarse. The flavor is also declared to be better when the particles are fine.

Pieces of unbleached cotton a yard long are better than small holders for handling things around the stove. They can be washed and ironed, as holders cannot.

If you have a sink in your kitchen, clean the drain pipe by pouring down it a boiling solution of washing soda, at least once a week. Allow a quart of the soda to four quarts of water. Use it liberally.

If cranberries are dried and shrivelled the skins will be tough when cooked. The remedy is to soak the shrivelled berries in cold water for several days before using.

Before boiling smoked ham it should be soaked in cold water for twenty-four hours. It should be entirely covered.

Whitewash that will not rub off—Take one bushel of fresh lime with hot water. While slaking add one pound of glue previously dissolved in warm water, and stir thoroughly. Before applying add sufficient blue to give the tint desired.

An excellent way of disposing of crust and broken slices is to thoroughly dry them in the oven, not allowing them to brown; then roll them fine upon the bread board and use for bread-ing croquettes, chicken, oysters, fish or anything of the kind which is to be fried. These crumbs are nice in escalloped potatoes or tomatoes; in fact, the number of ways in which they can be utilized increases wonderfully when one begins to use them. They are far superior to flour for dredging chicken or fish before frying, as they do much easier than does flour.

When the holiday season is over and fancy work has been almost dispensed with, the question very often arises—what to take up next to occupy the spare moments.

It is a good idea to have plenty of aprons on hand of different variety, those for the kitchen, for general wear around the house, and for the afternoon, for a housewife, with a gauzy apron covering her afternoon dress, is very attractive. These afternoon aprons may be made very elaborate by a great deal of needle-work, which shows very prettily over a dark gown. They may be made of muslin or lawn.

A very comfortable, pretty and easily made house wrap may be knitted from Shetland floss. We give directions for doing the same. Eight skeins are needed. A combination of four of white and four of light colored blue, green, pink or lavender makes a much handsomer wrap than one of all one color. Use two large wooden needles. Wind the yarn into balls, and either re-wind the two colors together into one ball, or carry them on in knitting, as the two strands are knitted together in one in making the wrap. Cast on eighty stitches. Knit back and forth, plain garter stitch, until six of the eight skeins are used up, using the two colors simultaneously. This forms the body of the wrap, which should measure one yard in width by two or two and a half in length, the size depending somewhat on the looseness of the knitting. Bind off. The fringe of the two ends may be made entirely of chain stitch, or a fringe may be tied in, using five nine-inch pieces of yarn for each section. If a chain stitch fringe is preferred, fasten the double yarn at the corner, crochet forty chain and

catch it down with single crochet between first and second stitches; forty more chain and catch down between second and third stitches, and so continue across both ends of the wrap.

## Nice Eating, and Hints on Child Rearing.

By Mrs. F. C. Newstead, Wetaskiwin, Alta

To Make Potato Pancakes—Take six large raw potatoes and peel and wash them in cold water, and then grate them very fine and put on them one quart of lukewarm water, and put in flour enough to make a batter and one yeast cake. Then let rise over night, and then put in one spoonful of baking soda and salt, and bake them as other pancakes, and you will say you never eat better.

To Make a good Cream Pie—For six pies take six eggs, eight cups of nice new sweet milk, three tablespoonfuls of flour and one cup sugar, and a pinch of salt. Let it boil a little on the stove. Have ready a nice baked crust. Then put in the filling and put in the oven to brown. You will say you never eat such a nice pie made at such a moderate cost.

How to Have good Healthy Children—I have a family of three children, and I have healthy children as you will find in Alberta. This is the way to have them healthy: Do not be afraid to let your young baby have air. Let them have the outside air and sunshine. Don't keep them shut up in the house when it is warm outside. Let them be free as the birds. Have them get good and hungry for dinner. Then let them have a good hearty meal and then put them to bed and let them have a good sleep, and they will wake up feeling fresh and good. If they want to go out in the nice sunshine, let them go, and they will get a good appetite for supper. Do not keep them dressed too warm in the summer time. Let them be dressed nice and comfortable, and by letting them have lots of God's pure air, you will have healthy children. Do not give them medicine all the time, for medicine only make a child puny and weak, and pure air will make them robust. I write this to mothers who have children, for I know what it is and how to have the babies grow up healthy. I have never given any of my children one drop of medicine.

## Home Influence.

Home influence make men and women what they are. Mothers should be character builders,—fathers models for future men. The memory of a good mother is a wonderful talisman. When asked what life meant, an eminent man, now gone, replied, without hesitation: "Home making." He was right. There are a few who care nothing for home; that, is, in their recklessness and selfishness they can only see the difficulties and not the delights of a home, and then there is a much larger number who would enjoy a home vastly, but for some reason have never been able to carry out their wishes. The greatest good, however, that comes to man comes from the sweet and enduring influence of a harmonious home circle, where the trials and problems of life are met bravely and courageously, and where the success or good fortune of one is the joy of all. It is worth everything to people out in the severe, practical world to have the sustaining influence of a well-remembered home circle.

## A Little Boy's Lament.

I'm goin' back down to grandpa's,  
I won't come back no more  
To hear remarks about my feet  
A-muddyin' up the floor.  
There's too much said about my clothes,  
The scoldin's never done—  
I'm goin' back down to grandpa's,  
Where a boy kin hev some fun.

I dug up haf his garden  
A-gittin' worms for bait;  
He said he used to like it  
When I laid abed so late;  
He said that pie was good fer boys,  
An' candy made 'em grow.  
If I can't go back to grandpa's  
I'll turn pirate first you know.

He let me take his shotgun,  
An' loaded it fer me.  
The cats they hid out in the barn,  
The hens flew up a tree.  
I had a circus in the yard  
With twenty other boys—  
I'm goin' back to grandpa's,  
Where they ain't afraid of noise.

He didn't make me comb my hair  
But once or twice a week;  
He wasn't watchin' out fer words  
I didn't orter speak;  
He told me stories 'bout the war  
And Injuns shot out West.  
Oh, I'm goin' down to grandpa's,  
Fer he knows wot boys like best.

He even run a race with me,  
But had to stop an' cough;  
He rode my bicycle an' laughed  
Bec'us' he tumbled off;  
He knew the early apple trees  
Around within a mile.  
Oh, grandpa was a dandy,  
An' was "in it" all the while.

I bet you grandpa's lonesome,  
I don't care what you say;  
I seen him kinder cryin'  
When you took me away.  
When you talk to me of heaven,  
Where all the good folks go,  
I guess I'll go to grandpa's,  
An' we'll have good times, I know.

—A. T. Worden, in Sioux City Tribune.

## Keep Working to Live Long.

Sir James Crichton-Brown, an eminent English physician, in a recent address in England, said that elderly persons who gave up business and professional men who laid aside their avocations without having other interests or pursuits to which to turn, were in many cases plunged in despondency or hurried into premature dotage. He did not know any surer way of inducing premature mental decay than for a man of active habits to retire and do nothing when just past the zenith of life; and, on the other hand, he did not know any surer way of enjoying a green old age than to keep on working at something till the close. It has been said that one of the rewards of philosophy was length of days, and a striking list might be presented of men distinguished for their intellectual labors which they had never laid aside, who had far exceeded the allotted span of human life. Galileo lived to 70. Newton to 85. Franklin to 85. Puffon to 80. Faraday to 76. and Brewster to 84 years. Sir James Crichton-Browne drew special attention to the great age generally attained by the English judges.

Truth and falsehood are like the iron and the clay in the toes of Nebuchadnezzar's image; they may cleave, but they will not incorporate.—Bacon.



### My Work.

Not mine to mount the courts where seraphs sing,  
Or glad archangels soar on outstretched wing;  
Not mine in union with celestial choirs  
To sound heaven's trump or strike the gentler wires.  
Not mine to stand enrolled at crystal gates,  
Where Michael thunders or where Uriel waits.  
But lesser works a Father's kindness know,  
Be mine some simpler service here below—  
To weep with those who weep, their joys to share,  
Their pain to solace or their burdens bear;  
Some widow in her agony to meet,  
Some exile in his new-found home to greet;  
To serve some child of Thine and so serve Thee.  
Lo, here am I; to such a work send me.

### Character vs. Reputation.

Our word character comes from a Greek word which means a stamp or mark; hence to stamp or imprint. Robert Burns hits the nail straight on the head when he says:

"The rank is but the Guinea stamp,  
The man's the gowd for a' that."

Reputation is from the Latin, "reputo," to think. Character is that mark that designates what the man is. Reputation is what others think he is. Crabb, in his famous book on "English Synonyms" says: "Character lies in the man; is the mark of what he is; it shows itself on all occasions. Reputation depends upon others. It is what they think of him. A character is given particularly; a reputation is found generally. Individuals give a character of another from personal knowledge; public opinion constitutes the reputation. Character always has some foundation; it is a positive description of something. Reputation has more of conjecture in it; its source is hearsay. It is possible for a man to have a fair reputation who has not in reality a good character; although men of really good character are not likely to have a bad reputation."

Character is what makes the man. He may be feeble and vacillating, or he may be a tower of strength.

Strength of character consists of two things—power of will and the power of self-restraint. Two things are therefore necessary for existence—strong feelings and a strong command over them. The true measure of the strength of character is the amount of feeling it subdues. He who is possessed of strong passions and remains chaste, he who is keenly sensitive, with manly powers of indignation in him, who can be provoked yet restrain himself, and forgive, he is the strong character—the great moral hero.

A man's reputation is what people think of him; his character is what God and the angels know about him.

A true woman is the inspiration of thrift. She is not content to let her husband bear all the financial burden, but takes a lively interest in family finance and does all she can to aid in securing a home of their own. She is not so much the producer of wealth as she is the hander of wealth that another has produced. — Rev. George B. Vosburgh, Baptist, Denver.

### How Poor Boys Become Successful Men.

You want good advice? Rise early. Be abstemious. Be frugal. Attend to your own business and never trust it to another. Be not afraid of work, and diligently, too, with your own hands. Treat every one with civility and respect. Good manners ensure success. Accomplish what you undertake. Never be mean—rather give than take an odd shilling. Honesty is not only the best policy, but the only policy. Time is money. Make your word as good as your bond. Reckon the hours of the day as so many dollars, the minutes as so many cents. Live within your income. Ninety-nine may say no, the hundredth, yes. Take off your coat; don't be afraid of manual labor. The world is big enough for all. Keep out of politics unless you are sure to win. You are never sure to win, so look out!

It is a dangerous thing for a child, especially a boy, to learn that a shilling can be had in any easier way than by earning it. Let them work for every penny that is given them, whether it is to be put into the bank, or used for pocket-money. It may be a fault to overcome, or a task to perform, but the parent is the employer, and the first elements of business are instilled. "Easy come, easy go" is as true for the children as for their elders, and it is usually the case that more thought is given to the investment of money earned than to that which comes without labor.

### Alcohol and Its Work.

Moderate and occasional drinkers are only in the incipient stages of the disease. A bit of misfortune, bad company or so-called "hard luck" of any kind may be depended upon to set the horrible thirst in motion, and then wrecked business, ruined homes, broken hearts and blighted prospects only seem to bear the victim lower and lower, steadily sapping his vitality and manhood until the pitiful and inevitable end comes. Not all moderate drinkers get into trouble, but all people who are in trouble through their uncontrollable appetite for liquid damnation were once moderate and occasional drinkers, foolishly proud and boastful of their ability to "take it or let it alone." Moreover, the human beings that are wrecked upon the rocks of drink are not all weak-minded, wishy-washy characters, but, on the other hand, many of them are men whom the world knows were big-hearted, brainy and far above the average in business and social qualities.

In the blood liquor tends to prevent the interchange of the vital gases in the red corpuscles, which constitutes a portion of the function of respiration or breathing. Notice the blue lips and fingers, the red face and shortness of breath of the excessive drinker. He is suffering from all the symptoms of slow asphyxia or strangulation. In the liver we have a repetition of the same inflammation which we have described in relation to the stomach. It first becomes full of blood (congested) and enlarged, and later contracted and excessively small, and covered with nodules. In England gin is so frequently employed in this manner that the term "gin-drinker's liver" is commonly used to describe this prevalent and fatal disease.—Prof. C. H. Steele.

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7 55	12 01a	Morris	2 32	12 01
5 15	11 09	Emerson	3 23	2 45
4 15	10 55	Pembina	3 37	4 15
10 20p	7 30	Grand Forks	7 05	7 05a
1 15	4 05	Winnipeg Junc	10 45	10 30p
	7 30	Duluth	8 00a	
	8 30	Minneapolis	6 40	
	8 00	St. Paul	7 15	
	10 30	Chicago	9 35	

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10 30 am	D. . . . . Winnipeg . . . . . A 4 00 pm
12 15 pm	D. . . . . Morris . . . . . A 2 20
1 18	. . . . . Roland . . . . . 1 23
1 36	. . . . . Rosebank . . . . . 1 07
1 50	. . . . . Miami . . . . . 12 53
2 25	. . . . . Altamont . . . . . 12 21
2 43	. . . . . Somerset . . . . . 12 03
3 40	. . . . . Greenway . . . . . 11 10 am
3 55	. . . . . Balduf . . . . . 10 56
4 19	. . . . . Belmont . . . . . 10 35
4 37	. . . . . Hilton . . . . . 10 17
5 00	. . . . . Wawanesa . . . . . 9 55
5 23	. . . . . Rounthwaite . . . . . 9 34
6 00 pm	A. . . . . Brandon . . . . . D 9 00 am

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### The Foods We Eat.

Nature supplies us with two complete foods, milk and eggs, which contain in the proper proportions all the necessary elements for the sustenance of our bodies. As these are the only complete foods, it is necessary in their absence to have mixed foods, and it is in the mixing that mistakes occur, because the fat forming, muscle forming and other parts are taken in wrong proportions, some in excess and others the reverse. Left to his own taste primitive man invariably selects the best food. This instinct, however, is defective at the present day. For children, food rich in bone forming substances is necessary. Among muscle forming foods the following are the best and most common: Oatmeal porridge with rich milk, and whole meal bread buttered; meat is a highly condensed food of this class. To men of sedentary occupation a free use of meat is injurious. For men engaged at hard labor a generous meat diet is admirable.

Vegetables contain but little nourishment, but are useful as blood purifiers, and supply bulk to the food which is necessary to give the consumer satisfaction. Milk should never be taken with meat, because they are both rich in one substance. Tea should not be taken with meat either, because it renders the meat tough and indigestible. Beef ranks first as a muscle former, and mutton next. Pork makes a very digestible dish, and fowl and bacon are a very useful and palatable dish. Cereals enter largely into our diet, and are of much value, because they supply food or starch as well as muscle food. Potatoes provide little nutriment, but with plenty of milk, which supplies the precise ingredients they lack, a good diet is formed.

Sugar is well worthy of notice, and the child's love for it is a perfectly healthy instinct, and should always be gratified in reason. Fruits are good blood purifiers, and should be considered as essentials rather than luxuries. Beef tea contains scarcely any nutriment whatever, and is almost purely a stimulant. A dog fed on beef tea starved to death, while another fed on refuse meat thrived. Tea, injurious if taken in excess, provides, if taken in moderation, a most refreshing drink. Many scientists recommend its use about two hours before our principal meal, and without food. Coffee is a stimulant, unlike all others, in fact, that it is followed by no reaction. It stimulates the brain and is called an intellectual drink. Cocoa deserves to be classed as a food.

### Helpfulness and Happiness.

The will of God respecting us is that we shall live by each other's happiness, and life; not by each other's misery or death. \* \* \* The relations of parent and child are typical of all beautiful human help. A child may have to die for its parents; but the purpose of heaven is that it shall rather live for them; that, not by its sacrifice, but by its strength, its joy, its force of being, it shall be to them renewal of strength; and as the arrow in the hand of the giant. So it is in all other right relations. Men help each other by their joy, not by their sorrow. They are not intended to slay themselves for each other, but to strengthen themselves for each other. And among the apparently beautiful things which turn, through mistaken use, to utter evil, I am not sure but that the thoughtlessly meek and self-sacrificing spirit of good men must be named as one of the fatalest. They have so often been taught that there is virtue in mere

suffering, as such; and foolishly to hope that good may be brought by heaven out of all on which heaven itself has set the stamp of evil, that we may avoid it,—that they accept pain and defeat as if these were their appointed portion; never understanding that their defeat is not the less to be mourned because it is more fatal to their enemies than to them. The one thing that a good man has to do, and to see done, is justice; he is neither to slay himself nor others causelessly; so far from denying himself, since he is pleased by good, he is to do his utmost to get his pleasure accomplished. And I only wish there were strength, fidelity, and sense enough, among the good Englishmen of this day, to render it possible for them to band together in a vowed brotherhood, to enforce, by strength of heart and hand, the doing of human justice among all who come within their sphere. And finally, for your own teaching, observe, although there may be need for much self-sacrifice and self-denial in the correction of faults of character, the moment the character is formed, the self-denial ceases. Nothing is really well done which it costs you pain to do.—Ruskin.

I have always found that the honest truth of one mind has a certain attraction for every other mind which loves truth honestly.—Thomas Carlyle.

### To Make a Happy Home.

1. Learn to govern yourselves and be gentle and patient.
2. Guard your temper, especially in season of ill-health and trouble, and soften them by prayer and a sense of your own shortcomings and error.
3. Never speak or act in anger until you have prayed over your words, or act, and concluded that Christ would have done so in your place.
4. Remember that, valuable as is the gift of speech, silence is often more valuable.
5. Do not expect too much from others, but remember that all have an environment, whose developments we must expect, and which we should forbearance and forgive, as we often desire forbearance and forgiveness ourselves.
6. Never retort a sharp or angry word. It is the second word that makes the quarrel.
7. Beware of the first disagreement.
8. Learn to speak in a gentle tone of voice.
9. Learn to say kind and pleasant things whenever opportunity offers.
10. Study the character of each, and sympathize with all in their troubles, however small.
11. Do not neglect little things, if they can affect others in the smallest degree.



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12. Avoid moods and pets and fits of sulkiness.
13. Learn to deny yourself and prefer others.
14. Beware of meddlers and tale-bearers.
15. Never charge a bad motive if a good one is conceivable.
16. Be gentle and firm with children.
17. Do not allow your children to be away from home at night without knowing where they are.
18. Do not allow them to go where they please on the Sabbath.
19. Do not furnish them much spending money.—Ex.

## Recipes.

Tansy leaves, if scattered over woolens, will prevent the incursion of moths.

Colored print dresses should be soaked in strong salt and water for an hour before washing, so as to set the colors.

Bottles are easily cleaned with hot water and fine coal. Half fill the bottle with water then add two tablespoonfuls of fine coal and shake until the vessel is perfectly clean.

When washing glassware do not put it in hot water bottom first, as it would be liable to crack from sudden expansion. Even delicate glass can be safely washed in very hot water if slipped in edgewise.

A good disinfectant is useful in every home, especially about the farm home. It is claimed that the following disinfectant is good, costs very little, and is perfectly odorless. It is made by dissolving a heaped teaspoonful of nitrate of lead in a quart of boiling water, stirring it with a stick, and then adding it to a pail of cold water. The disinfectant will not stain.

A very convenient mucilage, says Invention, can be made out of onion juice by any one who wishes to use it. A good sized Spanish onion, after being boiled for a short time, will yield, on being pressed, quite a large quantity of very adhesive fluid. This is used extensively in various trades for pasting paper on to tin or zinc, or even glass, and the tenacity with which it holds would surprise any one on making the first attempt. It is a cheap and good mucilage, and answers as well as the more costly cements.

Eggs should not be boiled at all, says Mrs. S. T. Rorer. Allow four eggs to each quart of boiling water. Put the water in a kettle first, then carefully with a spoon drop in the eggs, cover the sauce pan and keep it where the water will remain at 180 degrees Fahr. for five minutes. The whites will be slightly coagulated and in a creamy condition; the yolks cooking at a lower temperature will be slightly congealed. If the water boils the whites will be hardened and rendered indigestible. If the quantity of water is lessened, or the number of eggs increased, a longer time must be allowed, or the water kept at a little higher temperature, say 185 degrees Fahr., but the former proportions are much better.

In treating a burn or scald, the point aimed at is to keep out the air. For this purpose oil is the best medium. Have lint or linen rags saturated with oil and laid on the burnt part, and this, again covered with cotton wool to effectually keep out the air. Flour is a very bad substance to use, as it hardens and sticks to the skin. The best oils to use are carron oil (an equal mixture of lime-water and linseed oil), olive oil, castor oil. These should be always in the house ready for an emergency. Here are two other ointments recommended:—An ounce of beeswax and two tablespoonful of olive oil

melted near the fire; or a quarter of a pound of butter, without salt, added to double the quantity of the other two ingredients. Burns from carbolic acid should be treated with olive oil. Burns from acids should first be washed with soda and water before being covered with oil.

Conduct is three-fourths of life.—Matthew Arnold.

Virtue alone outbuilds the Pyramids, Her monuments shall last, when Egypt's fall. —Young.

The man out of work is a standing menace to those fortunate enough to have employment. Toledo Union.

The world owes every man a living, but the world is like the people in it, and often forgets to pay its debts.

To do easily what is difficult for others is the mark of talent. To do what is impossible for talent is the mark of genius. —Amiel.

Infancy is the perpetual Messiah, which comes into the arms of fallen men and pleads with them to return to Paradise.—Emerson.

Do good constantly, patiently and wisely, and you will never have cause to say that life was not worth living.—George W. Childs.

If good manners are not practised at home, but are allowed to lie by until occasions call upon their wearer to assume them, they are sure to be a bad fit when donned.

People are coming to see that the world is God's world. And so long as man sees that there is a better way than the one he is treading he will press forward to it.—Rev. Mrs. Mary T. Whitney.

"To be honest; to be kind; to earn a little; to spend a little less; to make up on the whole a family happier for his presence; to renounce when that shall be necessary, and not to be embittered; to keep a few friends, but these without capitulation; above all, on the same grim condition, to keep friends with himself—here is a task for all that a man has of fortitude and delicacy." —Robert Louis Stevenson.

## Cranford.

(Continued from Last Issue.)

I remember the convocation of ladies who assembled to decide whether or not Mrs. Fitz-Adam should be called upon by the old blue-blooded inhabitants of Cranford. She had taken a large rambling house which had been usually considered to confer a patent of gentility upon its tenant, because, once upon a time, seventy or eighty years before, the spinster daughter of an earl had resided in it. I am not sure if the inhabiting this house was not also believed to convey some unusual power of intellect; for the earl's daughter, Lady Jane, had a sister, Lady Anne, who had married a general officer in the time of the American war, and this general officer had written one or two comedies which were still acted on the London boards, and which when we saw them advertised, made us all draw up, and feel that Drury Lane was paying a very pretty compliment to Cranford. Still, it was not at all a settled thing that Mrs. Fitz-Adam was to be visited, when dear Miss Jenkyns died; and, with her, something of the clear knowledge of the strict code of gentility went out too. As Miss Pole observed, "As most of the ladies of good family in Cranford were elderly spinsters, or widows without children, if we did not relax a little, and became less exclusive, by and by we should have no society at all."

Mrs. Forrester continued on the same side.

"She had always understood that Fitz meant something aristocratic; there was Fitz-Roy—she thought some of the King's children had been called Fitz-Roy; and there was Fitz-Clarence now—they were the children of dear good King William the Fourth. Fitz-Adam!—it was a pretty name, and she thought it very probably meant 'Child of Adam.' No one, who had not some good blood in their veins, would dare to be called Fitz; there was a deal in a name—she had had a cousin who spelt his name with two little f's—foulkes—and he always looked down upon capital letters, and said they belonged to lately-invented families. She had been afraid he would die a bachelor, he was so very choice. When he met with a Mrs. flar-rington, at a watering-place, he took to her immediately; and a very pretty genteel woman she was—a widow with a very good fortune; and 'my cousin,' Mr. floulkes, married her; and it was all owing to her two little f's."

Mrs. Fitz-Adam did not stand a chance of meeting with a Mr. Fitz-anything in Cranford, so that could not have been her motive of settling there. Miss Matty thought it might have been the hope of being admitted into the society of the place, which would certainly be a very agreeable rise for clevant Miss Hoggins; and if this had been her hope it would be cruel to disappoint her.

So everybody called upon Mrs. Fitz-Adam—everybody but Mrs. Jamieson, who used to show how honorable she was by never seeing Mrs. Fitz-Adam when they met at the Cranford parties. There would be only eight or ten ladies in the room, and Mrs. Fitz-Adam was the largest of all, and she invariably used to stand up when Mrs. Jamieson came in, and curtsy very low to her whenever she turned in her direction—so low, in fact, that I think Mrs. Jamieson must have looked at the wall above her, for she never moved a muscle of her face, no more than if she had not seen her. Still Mrs. Fitz-Adam persevered.

The spring evenings were getting bright and long when three or four ladies in calashes met at Miss Barker's door. Do you know what a calash is? It is a covering worn over caps, not unlike the heads fastened on old-fashioned gigs; but sometimes it is not quite so large. This kind of headgear always made an awful impression on the children in Cranford; and now two or three left off their play in the quiet, sunny, little street, and gathered in wondering silence round Miss Pole, Miss Matty, and myself. We were silent, too, so that we could hear loud suppressed whispers inside Miss Barker's house: "Wait, Peggy! Wait till I've run upstairs and washed my hands. When I cough, open the door; I'll not be a minute."

And, true enough, it was not a minute before we heard a noise, between a sneeze and a cough, on which the door flew open. Behind it stood a round-eyed maiden, all aghast at the honorable company of calashes, who marched in without a word. She recovered presence of mind enough to usher us into a small room, which had been the shop, but was now converted into a temporary dressing-room. There we unpinned and shook ourselves, and arranged our features before the glass into a sweet and gracious company-face; and then, bowing backwards, with "After you, ma'am," we allowed Mrs. Forrester to take precedence up the narrow staircase that led to Miss Barker's drawing-room. There she sat, as stately and composed as though we had never heard that odd-sounding cough, from which her throat must have been even then sore and rough. Kind, gentle, shabbily-dressed Mrs. Forrester was immediately conducted to the second place of honor—a seat arranged something like Prince Albert's near the Queen's—good, but not so good. The place of pre-eminence was, of course, reserved for the Honorable Mrs. Jamieson, who presently came panting up the stairs—Carlo rushing round her on her progress, as if he meant to trip her up.

And now Miss Betty Barker was a proud and happy woman! She stirred the fire, and shut the door, and sat as near to it as she could, quite on the edge of her chair. When Peggy

came in, tottering under the weight of the tea-tray, I noticed that Miss Barker was sadly afraid lest Peggy should not keep her distance sufficiently. She and her mistress were on very familiar terms in their every-day intercourse, and Peggy wanted now to make several little confidences to her, which Miss Barker was on thorns to hear, but which she thought it her duty, as a lady, to repress. So she turned away from all Peggy's asides and signs; but she made one or two very malapropos answers to what was said; and at last, seized with a bright idea, she exclaimed: "Poor, sweet Carlo! I'm forgetting him. Come downstairs with me, poor little doggie, and it shall have its tea, it shall!"

In a few minutes she returned, bland and benignant as before; but I thought she had forgotten to give the "poor little doggie" anything to eat, judging by the avidity with which he swallowed down chance pieces of cake. The tea-tray was abundantly loaded—I was pleased to see it, I was so hungry; but I was afraid the ladies present might think it vulgarly heaped up. I know they would have done at their own houses; but somehow the heaps disappeared here. I saw Mrs. Jamieson eating seed-cake, slowly and considerably, as she did everything; and I was rather surprised, for I knew she had told us, on the occasion of her last party, that she never had it in her house, it reminded her so much of scented soap. She always gave us Savoy biscuits. However, Mrs. Jamieson was kindly indulgent to Miss Barker's want of knowledge of the customs of high life; and to spare her feelings, ate three large pieces of seed-cake, with a placid, ruminating expression of countenance, not unlike a cow's.

After tea there was some little demur and difficulty. We were six in number; four could play at Preference, and for the other two there was Cribbage. But all, except myself (I was rather afraid of the Cranford ladies at cards, for it was the most earnest and serious business they ever engaged in), were anxious to be of the "pool." Even Miss Barker, while declaring she did not know Spadille from Manille, was evidently hankering to take a hand. The dilemma was soon put an end to by a singular kind of noise. If a Baron's daughter-in-law could ever be supposed to snore, I should have said Mrs. Jamieson did so then; for, overcome by the heat of the room, and inclined to doze by nature, the temptation of that very comfortable arm-chair had been too much for her, and Mrs. Jamieson was nodding. Once or twice she opened her eyes with an effort, and calmly but unconsciously smiled upon us; but, by and by, even her benevolence was not equal to this exertion, and she was sound asleep.

"It is very gratifying to me," whispered Miss Barker at the card-table to her three opponents, whom, notwithstanding her ignorance of the game, she was "basting" most unmercifully—"very gratifying, indeed, to see how completely Mrs. Jamieson feels at home in my poor little dwelling; she could not have paid me a greater compliment."

Miss Barker provided me with some literature in the shape of three or four handsomely-bound fashion-books, ten or twelve years old, observing, as she put a little table and a candle for my especial benefit, that she knew young people liked to look at pictures. Carlo lay and snorted, and started at his mistress's feet. He, too, was quite at home.

The card-table was an animated scene to watch; four ladies' heads, with middle-nodding caps, all nearly meeting over the middle of the table in their eagerness to whisper quick enough and loud enough; and every now and then came Miss Barker's, "Hush, ladies! if you please, hush! Mrs. Jamieson is asleep."

It was very difficult to steer clear between Mrs. Forrester's deafness and Mrs. Jamieson's sleepiness. But Miss Barker managed her arduous task well. She repeated the whisper to Mrs. Forrester, distorting her face considerably, in order to show, by the motions of her lips, what was said; and then she smiled kindly all round at us, and murmured to herself, "Very gratifying, indeed; I wish my poor sister had been alive to see this day."

Presently the door was thrown wide open; Carlo started to his feet, with a loud snapping bark, and Mrs. Jamieson awoke; or, perhaps, she had not been asleep—as she said almost directly, the room had been so light she had been glad to keep her eyes shut, but had been listening with great interest to all our amusing and agreeable conversation. Peggy came in once more, red with importance. Another tray! "Oh, gentility!" thought I, "can you endure this last shock?" For Miss Barker had ordered (nay, I doubt not, prepared, although she did say, "Why! Peggy, what have you brought us?" and looked pleasantly surprised at the unexpected pleasure) all sorts of good things for supper—scalloped oysters, potted lobsters, jelly, a dish called "little Cupids" (which was in great favor with the Cranford ladies, although too expensive to be given, except on solemn and state occasions—macaroons sopped in brandy, I should have called it, if I had not known its more refined and classical name). In short, we were evidently to be feasted with all that was sweetest and best; and we thought it better to submit graciously, even at the cost of our gentility—which never ate suppers in general, but which, like most non-supper-eaters, was particularly hungry on special occasions.

Miss Barker, in her former sphere, had, I daresay, been made acquainted with the beverage they call cherry-brandy. We none of us had ever seen such a thing, and rather shrank back when she proffered—"just a little, leetle glass, ladies; after the oysters and lobsters, you know. Shell-fish are sometimes thought not very wholesome." We all shook our heads like female mandarins; but, at last, Mrs. Jamieson suffered herself to be persuaded, and we followed her lead. It was not exactly unpalatable, though so hot and so strong that we thought ourselves bound to give evidence that we were not accustomed to such things by coughing terribly—almost as strangely as Miss Barker had done, before we were admitted by Peggy.

"It's very strong," said Miss Pole, as she put down her empty glass; "I do believe there's spirit in it."

"Only a little drop—just necessary to make it keep," said Miss Barker. "You know we put brandy-paper over preserves to make them keep. I often feel tipsy myself from eating damson tart."

I question whether damson tart would have opened Mrs. Jamieson's heart as the cherry-brandy did; but she told us of a coming event, respecting which she had been quite silent till that moment.

"My sister-in-law, Lady Glenmire, is coming to stay with me."

There was a chorus of "Indeed!" and then a pause. Each one rapidly reviewed her wardrobe, as to its fitness to appear in the presence of a Baron's widow; for, of course, a series of small festivals were always held in Cranford on the arrival of a visitor at any of our friends' houses. We felt very pleasantly excited on the present occasion.

Not long after this the maids and the lanterns were announced. Mrs. Jamieson had the sedan chair, which had squeezed itself into Miss Barker's narrow lobby with some difficulty, and most literally "stopped the way." It required some skillful manoeuvring on the part of the old chairmen (shoemakers by day, but when summoned to carry the sedan dressed up in a strange old livery—long greatcoats, with small capes, coeval with the sedan, and similar to the dress of the class in Hogarth's pictures) to edge, and back, and try at it again, and finally to succeed in carrying their burden out of Miss Barker's front door. Then we heard their quick pit-a-pat along the quiet little street as we put on our calashes and pinned on our gowns; Miss Barker hovering about us with offers of help, which, if she had not remembered her former occupation, and wished us to forget it, would have been much more pressing.

## CHAPTER VIII.

Early the next morning—directly after tea—Miss Pole made her appearance at Miss Jamieson's. Some very trifling piece of business, alleged as a reason for the call; but there was evidently something behind. At last she came.

"By the way, you'll think I'm strangely ignorant; but, do you really know, I am puzzled how we ought to address Lady Glenmire. Do you say 'Your Ladyship,' where you would say 'you' to a common person? I have been puzzling all morning; and are we to say 'Lady,' instead of 'Ma'am'? Now you tell me, Lady Arley—will you kindly tell me the correct way of speaking to the Peerage?"

Poor Miss Matty! she took off her spectacles and she put them on again—but how Lady Arley was addressed, she could not remember. "It is so long ago," she said. "Dear! how stupid I am! I don't think I ever addressed her more than twice. I know we used to call her 'Sir Peter,'—but he came so often to see us than Lady Arley did. Dear! I would have known in a minute. 'My lady,' 'your ladyship.' It sounds very strange, and if it was not natural, I never thought of it before; but, now you have named it, I am in a puzzle."

It was very certain Miss Pole would have no wise decision from Miss Matty, who was more bewildered every moment, and more perplexed as to etiquettes of address.

"Well, I really think," said Miss Pole, "had better just go and tell Mrs. Forrester about our little difficulty. One sometimes grows nervous; and yet one would not have Lady Glenmire think we were quite ignorant of etiquettes of high life in Cranford."

"And will you just step in here, dear Miss Pole, as you come back, please, and tell me what you decide upon? Whatever you decide, Mrs. Forrester fix upon will be quite right, I am sure. 'Lady Arley,' 'Sir Peter,'" said Miss Matty to herself, trying to recall the old words.

"Who is Lady Glenmire?" asked I.

"Oh, she's the widow of Mr. Jamieson—the late husband, you know—of his eldest brother. Mrs. Jamieson was Miss Walker, daughter of Governor Walker. 'Your ladyship.' My dear, if they fix on that way of speaking, you must just let me practice a little on you first, for I shall feel so foolish and hot saying it the first time to Lady Glenmire."

It was really a relief to Miss Matty when Mrs. Jamieson came on a very unpolite errand. I notice that apathetic people have more quiet impertinence than others; and Mrs. Jamieson came now to insinuate pretty plainly that she did not particularly wish that the Cranford ladies should call upon her sister-in-law. I hardly say how she made this clear; for she grew very indignant and warm, while with deliberation she was explaining her wishes. Miss Matty, who, a true lady herself, could hardly understand the feeling which made Mrs. Jamieson wish to appear to her noble sister-in-law as if she only visited "county" families. Miss Matty remained puzzled and perplexed long after I had found out the object of Mrs. Jamieson's visit.

When she did understand the drift of the honorable lady's call, it was pretty to see what quiet dignity she received the intimation thus unceremoniously given. She was not in the least hurt—she was of too gentle a spirit for that; nor was she exactly conscious of disapproving of Mrs. Jamieson's conduct; for there was something of this feeling in her mind. I am sure, which made her pass from the subject to others in a less flurried and more composed manner than usual. Mrs. Jamieson was indeed, the more flurried of the two, and I could see she was glad to take her leave.

A little while afterwards Miss Pole returned red and indignant. "Well! to be sure! You've had Mrs. Jamieson here, I find; and we are not to call on Lady Glenmire. Yes! I met Mrs. Jamieson half-way



ween here and Mrs. Forrester's, and she told me; she took me so by surprise, I had nothing to say. I wish I had thought of something very sharp and sarcastic; I daresay I shall to-night. And Lady Glenmire is but the widow of a Scotch baron, after all! I went on to look at Mrs. Forrester's Peerage, to see who this lady was, that is to be kept under a glass case; widow of a Scotch peer—never sat in the House of Lords—and as poor as Job, I daresay; and she—fifth daughter of some Mr. Campbell or other. You are the daughter of a rector, at any rate, and related to the Arleys; and Sir Peter might have been Viscount Arley, every one says."

Miss Matty tried to soothe Miss Pole, but in vain. That lady, usually so kind and good-humored, was now in a full flow of anger.

"And I went and ordered a cap this morning, to be quite ready," said she, at last letting out the secret which gave sting to Mrs. Jamieson's intimation. "Mrs. Jamieson shall see if it is so easy to get me to make fourth at a pool when she has none of her fine Scotch relations with her!"

In coming out of church, the first Sunday on which Lady Glenmire appeared in Cranford, we seriously talked together, and turned our backs on Mrs. Jamieson and her guest. If we might not call on her, we would not even look at her, though we were dying with curiosity to know what she was like. We had the comfort of questioning Martha in the afternoon. Martha did not belong to a sphere of society whose observation could be an implied compliment to Lady Glenmire, and Martha had made good use of her eyes.

"Well, ma'am! is it the little lady with Mrs. Jamieson you mean? I thought you would like more to know how young Mrs. Smith was dressed, her being a bride." (Mrs. Smith was the butcher's wife.)

Miss Pole said, "Good gracious me! as if we cared about a Mrs. Smith!" but was silent as Martha resumed her speech.

"The little lady in Mrs. Jamieson's pew had on, ma'am, rather an old black silk, and a shepherd's plaid cloak, ma'am, and very bright black eyes she had, ma'am, and a pleasant, sharp face; not over young, ma'am, but yet, I should guess, younger than Mrs. Jamieson herself. She looked up and down the church, like a bird, and nipped up her petticoats, when she came out, as quick and sharp as ever I see. I'll tell you what, ma'am, she's more like Mrs. Deacon, at the 'Coach and Horses,' nor any one."

"Hush, Martha!" said Miss Matty, "that's not respectful."

"Isn't it, ma'am? I beg pardon, I'm sure; but Jem Hearn said so as well. He said, she was just such a sharp, stirring sort of a body."

"Lady," said Miss Pole.

"Lady—as Mrs. Deacon."

Another Sunday passed away, and we still averted our eyes from Mrs. Jamieson and her guest, and made remarks to ourselves that we thought were very severe—almost too much so. Miss Matty was evidently uneasy at our sarcastic manner of speaking.

Perhaps by this time Lady Glenmire had found out that Mrs. Jamieson's was not the gayest, liveliest house in the world; perhaps Mrs. Jamieson had found out that most of the county families were in London, and that those who remained in the country were not so alive as they might have been to the circumstance of Lady Glenmire being in their neighborhood. Great events spring out of small causes; so I will not pretend to say what induced Mrs. Jamieson to alter her determination of excluding the Cranford ladies, and send notes of invitation all round for a small party on the following Tuesday. Mr. Mulliner himself brought them round. He would always ignore the fact of there being a back door to any house, and gave a louder rat-tat than his mistress, Mrs. Jamieson. He had three little notes, which he carried in a large basket, in order to impress his mistress with an idea of their great weight,

though they might easily have gone into his waistcoat pocket.

Miss Matty and I quietly decided we would have a previous engagement at home; it was the evening on which Miss Matty usually made candle-lighters of all the notes and letters of the week; for on Mondays her accounts were always made straight—not a penny owing from the week before; so, by a natural arrangement, making candle-lighters fell upon a Tuesday evening, and gave us a legitimate excuse for declining Mrs. Jamieson's invitation. But before our answer was written, in came Miss Pole, with an open note in her hand.

"So!" she said. "Ah! I see you have got your note, too. Better late than never. I could have told my Lady Glenmire she would be glad enough of our society before a fortnight was over."

"Yes," said Miss Matty, "we're asked for Tuesday evening. And perhaps you would just kindly bring your work across and drink tea with us that night. It is my usual regular time for looking over the last week's bills, and notes, and letters, and making candle-lighters of them; but that does not seem quite reason enough for saying I have a previous engagement at home, though I meant to make it do. Now, if you would come, my conscience would be quite at ease, and luckily the note is not written yet."

I saw Miss Pole's countenance change while Miss Matty was speaking.

"Don't you mean to go, then?" asked she.

"Oh, no!" said Miss Matty, quietly. "You don't either, I suppose?"

"I don't know," replied Miss Pole. "Yes, I think I do," said she rather briskly; and on seeing Miss Matty look surprised, she added, "You see, one would not like Mrs. Jamieson to think anything she could do, or say, was of consequence enough to give offence it would be a kind of letting down of ourselves, that I, for one, should not like. It would be too flattering to Mrs. Jamieson if we allowed her to suppose that what she had said affected us a week, nay, ten days afterwards."

"Well! I suppose it is wrong to be hurt and annoyed so long about anything; and perhaps, after all, she did not mean to vex us. But I must say I could not have brought myself to say the things Mrs. Jamieson did about our not calling. I really don't think I shall go."

"Oh, come! Miss Matty, you must go; you know our friend Mrs. Jamieson is much more phlegmatic than most people, and does not enter into the little delicacies of feeling which you possess in so remarkable a degree."

"I thought you possessed them, too, that day Mrs. Jamieson called to tell us not to go," said Miss Matty, innocently.

But Miss Pole, in addition to her delicacies of feeling, possessed a very smart cap, which she was anxious to show to an admiring world; and so she seemed to forget all her angry words uttered not a fortnight before, and to be ready to act on what she called the great Christian principle of "Forgive and Forget;" and she lectured dear Miss Matty so long on this head that she absolutely ended by assuring her that it was her duty, as a deceased rector's daughter, to buy a new cap and go to the party at Mrs. Jamieson's. So "we were most happy to accept," instead of "regretting that we were obliged to decline."

(To be Continued.)

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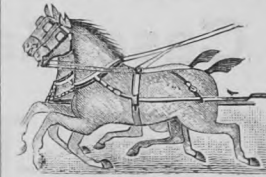
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### Roads and Road Making.

*By A. M. Bradford, Elkhorn.*

This subject is one in which everyone is interested, whether he be merchant, or farmer, professional man or mechanic. All are desirous of having good roads to travel on, though we may each wish that somebody else would make them for us. One thing is certain, that in the spring and early summer our roads, if they may be termed such, are very far from being good in places. Another fact almost equally certain is that under the present system of making and maintaining them, they never will be good. Then the question arises, first, wherein is the present system lacking, and secondly, how can it be improved?

The road beats are of various sizes and while on some of these good faithful work is done every year, on others a few old hens would make about as good a showing, and I need not refer to the way the time is often put in. It is scarcely to be expected that any intelligent man will want the honorary position of pathmaster when the faithful discharge of his duties will almost invariably cause ill feeling among some of his neighbors, who do not think the same as he does, especially those who think, that working for the Queen, as they call it, is merely a formality and simply try to put in the time doing as little work as possible.

Another objection to the present system is that all the work is done in June and July, a pathmaster having no power to reserve work for repairs later on. The consequence is that often a grade or culvert may be badly cut up by a storm in August and remain till the following June without any repairs, being a constant source of danger to all who pass that way. All of us know of many such instances.

Often incompetent men are appointed pathmasters, at least the work which they turn out is not much of a credit to them. Roads are plowed up and graded so roughly, left so loose and full of stones, that anyone who has any respect for his marrow bones or his rig, drives to one side on the prairie. Consequently the road for considerable distances is left in a wretched condition a year or more, a source of annoyance and a nuisance to everyone who comes along.

Again, too much work is often attempted, more than there is labor to complete, or again, to get in all the road work in a profitable manner, the pathmaster will have to lose considerably more time than his own roadwork amounts to, especially as in some districts, there are not enough scrapers for the workers to do the work in a day or two, so the work has to be spread.

Until the country gets sufficiently settled to allow of the gravelling of our country roads, the high and dry prairie makes the next best roadbed, and all we have to consider is to fill up low places and put in suitable culverts.

Another objection is that miles of grading that have been done have been left to grow noxious weeds to infest the country, and left in such a condition loose and full of stones that they have never been travelled on to this day.

Almost everywhere we travel in August we can see the roads in places almost impassable because of the so-called roadwork which has been done, and which is generally left in such an unsatisfactory condition, that one would think that rollers and harrows were unheard of in the country. The loose earth is left waiting for the traffic to roll it solid, or rather make ruts for the traffic to travel in, and we all know how nice these ruts get in a rainy spell. Some system should be adopted of doing the work; at present the main road on one pathmaster's beat will receive his attention. The next pathmaster, however, may think that the side road leading up to his own farm requires all the work, and the main road is neglected, and so on.

Having mentioned a few of the disadvantages of the present system of roadwork, I come now to how to improve it. I would first abolish all statute labor, and in place of it put a tax of say \$1 per quarter on all land. This money, if spent wisely, would accomplish more and better work than is now done, because no jobs would be paid for which were not left in a finished and satisfactory condition. The contracts should be open to all to bid upon.

The work could then be done systematically. The main roads built solidly first, that is, all low places made passable; then side and branch roads. Then, too, a certain small sum of money might be laid aside for necessary repairs later in the season.

If this or some similar plan was adopted, I think we should all be surprised at the difference in the state of our roads which would make us wonder how we ever put up with the present system.

### Our First Wheat Export.

A Winnipeg paper recently published extracts from the Free Press of October 23, 1876, which devoted a column of its space to the transaction, which, as it accurately prognosticated, opened a new era in the progress of the Northwest. At that early date it asserted what time has abundantly proved, "It is a mistake to suppose that the large white grain, so beautiful to the eye, is the best for either milling or seeding purposes, the hard, flinty, amber-colored grains being those which have made our valley famous for the quick ripening, hardy and prolific qualities of its wheat." A list of the farmers supplying the grain is given, and many of the names are familiar, while a few of the men are still selling wheat on the Winnipeg market. This list is as follows: G. R. Miller, Kildonan, 204 bushels; John McIvor, Greenwood, 174 bushels; J. W. Carleton, Clear Springs, 80 1-6 bushels; H. Soar, St. John, 154 bushels; T. Dick, Springfield, 35 bushels; Neil McLeod, Victoria, 22 bushels; Mr. Black, Springfield, 102 bushels; D. McDonald, Springfield, 94 bushels; John Spear, Springfield, 44 bushels; T. B. Robinson, Rockwood, 32 bushels; John Reich, St. Paul, 40 bushels. The average crop was 30 bushels per acre and price paid 80 cents. If Manitoba continues to increase her exports as it has done since '76, in another twenty years they will be enormous.

But it must not be forgotten that the gristing appliances here at that time were but poorly adapted to grinding anything like our modern Red Fyfe. In fact, was the big berries, with some white in them, that were most favored by the native millers.

The experience of our best farmers favors drawing out the manure on the fields and spreading it at once. It not only saves labor, but lightens spring work, and benefits the crops more than if left in piles in the open air until spring and then plowed under.